BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826. [NUMBER 1778.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

ON MONDAY, the 5th of October next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE
SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE ARSENAL,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE
& CONDEMNED
ORDNANCE STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
Honorable Company.

Lists whereof may be seen at this Office.

THE lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

E. HARDY,
Act. Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
15th September 1826.

By order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
20th September 1826.

Advertisement.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE MILITARY STORES,
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE
CONDEMNED
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
Honorable Company.

THE lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
B. M.

BOMBAY,
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE,
12th September 1826.

By order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
20th September 826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the old Bridge at Sion Causeway being about to be demolished for the construction of a new one, there will be no thoroughfare for Wheel Carriages of any description, from the 1st proximo till the 15th November next: but a temporary Bridge will be constructed on the 6th proximo, for Cattle and Foot Passengers.

Bombay, 20th *September* 1826.

ઘર ઇતાં

છેજીબે ઊમ્રબીપચા ખંઉ ખ
ંધ્યાપયામ્રણીતાં ખેડુખ વ્રમણાર
યાલ્લપ ભર્પ ચામ્રપી ગાડી ભર્પેખ
ીપ્પી છેતે મણીન્યાચે ૧ તાર્ખે પા
છીખ મે છેતે ખર્પેંઘર્ચે ૧૮ પેં તે
ંખે વ્રર્છત ગાડીચામર્ગ ચાખણાર
ણ વ્રર્ંજી છેતે મણીન્યાચે ૬ તાર્
ે પાણીખ ગુર્ં પ મણીખેં ચણાગી
ણીતાં ચાખ્ચન્નપ ખંઉ ખંઉતાખ
તાીબે ૨૦ ભ્રત્યાઘર્ ભ્ય ૧૮૨૬

A MESSMAN

WANTED by the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to Greenock and Liverpool, by the Ships CROWN and MORRO CASTLE, will be closed the former on or about the 1st, and the latter on the 7th October next.

R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
22d Sept. 1826.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday the 30th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
JAMES CLOW, } *Secretaries.*

BOMBAY,
11TH SEPT. 1826.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 25th and 26th Instant, at Belmont, Mazagon, Neat and Modern Household Furniture, &c. &c &c.

The Property of a Family breaking up Establishment, consisting of Handsome Shell-Pattern and plain Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Vase Lamps, Double Branched Wall Shades. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, large and small Cots with Mattrasses, Floor Mats &c. &c An 8 light day Chime Clock by Morrice,—Hodgson's October Pale Ale,—Claret from Carbonnel, and other Wines.

The Pianoforte, if not previously sold by Private Bargain, will be put up at 1 o'Clock of first day's Sale.

The Second day's Sale will commence with the Wine and Beer.—The Property may be viewed from Thursday the 21st instant.

Catalogues are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 20*th September* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 30th instant.

An Invoice of handsome English-made Shawls Black, White, and Scarlet &c. imported on the late arrivals.

Bombay, September 23*d* 1826.

BUNGALOWS.

FOR SALE,

A complete set of Bungalows made of the best materials and in the best manner, for an Esplanade Residence. Particulars may be had on application at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 23*d September* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE exposed for Sale, an Invoice of Superior Saddlery, recently imported, consisting of Brass and Plated Mounted Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles, Bridles, and a variety of spare Articles

Bombay, 23*d September* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next the 28th Instant,

A CASE of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin.

A Case of Men's plated Hats, and a Case of Men's coarse ditto.

Several bags of Beer Corks, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

ber 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS,
PRICE RUPEES 4-2-0
PER HUNDRED.

Meadows Street, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
For February, March, and June 1826,
PRICE RUPEES 5 PER COPY.

The Numbers for April and May are daily expected by the Recovery.

Meadows Street, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THE first part of Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, of the Western Side of India, containing Six beautifully colored Engravings, published by Ackerman.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

The subjects are, a Scene in Bombay; Approach of the Monsoon, Bombay Harbour; the Shaking Minarets, Ahmedabad; Ancient Temple at Hulwud; the Rajah of Cutch with his Vassals; Mountains of Aboo in Guzerat.

Meadows Street, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SERVICEABLE
ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET,
PRICE RUPEES 500.

Meadows Street, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SECOND-HAND LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE,
WITH NEW SPARE WHEELS.

BUILT by Dykes and Co Calcutta, has patent Venetian locks, and is lined with blue Morocco leather.

PRICE RUPEES 1,250.

Meadows Street, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE LANCASHIRE
HAMS,
PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Meadows Street, 23*d September* 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

A few TICKETS of the above Lottery are shortly expected, and may be had at the Office of BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL, at 120 Rupees each.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL,

REQUEST all those not remitting their Instalments, will be pleased to remit all their arrears, and continue remitting future Instalments regularly, to prevent their having recourse to adopt the measures for such delay alluded to in the terms of their House.

Bombay, 21*st September* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE opened for Sale on Commission, a Case of Gentlemen's Fashionable London Made Drab Hats, received by one of the last ships.—Price Rs. 14 each, for ready money.

Bombay, 22*d of Sept.* 1826.

LOTTERY,

PROPOSED for the disposal of sundry original PICTURES, from Italy, of the old School, and an elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, at their invoice cost, being Rupees 2,920, to be divided in to 73 numbers at 40 Rupees per number and to consist of Six Prizes, viz.

1st. Prize—The decapitated Head of St. John, by Leonarde de Vinci,.....	Rs.	1,760
2d. do.—An Elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, by Breguet and Sons.....	,,	410
3d. do.—A Landscape, by Dectcher,.....	,,	300
4th. do —Two portraits, viz. St. Cicelia by Giogion, and An Unknown, by Francisco Bouvin,.....	,,	200
5th. do.—Fruit,—by Fiammingo, and A Madona, from the School of Corregio,.....	,,	150
6th. do —A lot of eight other Pictures, by various masters,..	,,	100

As soon as the Lottery may be filled up, and the money collected, due notice will be given, when the drawing will take place, at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS'S Auction Rooms, where there is a Book for the reception of the names of Subscribers.

Gentlemen at the Outstations desirous of taking numbers, are requested to signify the same to their Agents.

Bombay, 22*d September* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LUXAMON BALCRUSTNA, the Nephew of DHACKJEE DADAJEE, having contracted with FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE, to sell and dispose of a piece of his Cart, with Wells, Houses, Roads and Passages, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay on the Pallow Road, and in the neighbourhood of Pandoorung Luxamon Poy and Hormusjee Homanjee's Aguiary on the North and South, and Public Road on the East and West. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested or having inheritance therein, are to make known the same to MUNCHERJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. at their house, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 23d of September 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE NEW SHIP,
OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,

NOW building in Bombay Dock, to be fastened and constructed on Sepping's plan. Will be floated out in December, and sail for London on the 1st of February.

ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

For Passage apply to Captain HENNING, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 23*d Sept.* 1826.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
MORRO CASTLE
J. B. SMITH,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN 363 TONS

COPPERED and ... sails fast, has ve... modation for Passeng... patched for Liverpo... ber.

Apply at the ... SKINNER ...

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,
THE
BERWICK,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
John M. Eilbeck,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Calcutta, direct, on or about the 1st Proximo.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 23d September 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY,
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP
BOYNE,
BURTHEN 450 TONS,
Capt. D. Miller,

WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Proximo. For plans of her accommodations and further particulars apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 23d Sept. 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged, and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 23d September 1826.

Passage to the Clyde.
THE CROWN,
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
JOHN BAIRD,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock direct on the 1st October, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 23d September 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

IS hourly expected to arrive from London, and having her cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 1st of November next.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 23d Sept. 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE TAYLOR, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this [illegible] September 1826.

J. B GRAHAM,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

[illegible]isement.

[illegible]ving been made [illegible]t of Judica- [illegible]of Adminis- trtion of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT McDOWELL, deceased, gentleman, late Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 22d day of September 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on, or standing indebted to Major JOHN HARDING, late of the Bombay Establishment, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts with Messrs. FORBES & CO. the Agents of the Executors in India.

Bombay, 8th September 1826.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Opium.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1st. THAT on Monday the 15th January 1827, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sale Room in the Sunder, One Thousand, Two Hundred and fifty Chests of Malwa Opium, the produce of the years 1821 | 25 and 1825 | 26. The Opium, when under examination, may be inspected, on application to the Warehouse-keeper, by the parties intending to become purchasers.

CONDITION OF THE SALE.

2d. The Opium to be sold by the Pecul Chest, in lots of five Chests each; one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain, and a deposit of 30 per cent on the price of each lot, in money or public securities, to be made by the purchasers before the expiration of ten days; in default thereof, the lot or lots to be resold, and all losses and expenses attending such resale to be paid by the first purchaser, and any profit arising therefrom to belong to Government.

3d. The Opium to be paid for, and cleared out, within two calendar months from the day of sale; and in case any Opium shall not be paid for and cleared out on or before that time, the deposit of 30 per cent, and the earnest money, respectively before mentioned, shall be forfeited, and the Opium shall, after such forfeiture, be disposed of on account of the Hon'ble Company, at such time and in such manner as the Hon'ble the Governor in Council shall think fit, and the proceeds of such resale shall belong to the Hon'ble Company.

4th. The following papers may be seen at the Office of the Warehouse-keeper, at any time between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on the 1st of January, and following days, previous to the day of sale, Sunday excepted:

No. 1. Warranties of the Opium now advertised for sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of the Opium.

No. 3. Statement of the weight of each Chest, including allowance for wastage.

5th. On the day of sale the abovementioned documents will be laid on the Table, and samples of the Opium to be sold will be exhibited for the inspection of the purchasers.

6th. Considerable inconvenience, as well as loss, having resulted from persons, not of known credit, being suffered to bid at the Opium Sales, the Public are hereby apprized, that the Warehouse-keeper has been empowered to reject the bid of any individual of the character above mentioned, unless he shall tender, at the time, a deposit, either in cash or Company's securities, equal to 10 per cent on the amount of the lot or lots which he may offer to purchase; which sum must be completed to 30 per cent within ten days next after the day of the Sale, and in failure of which, it is hereby stipulated, that such sum of 10 per cent shall be forfeited, and the Opium shall be resold for and on behalf of the Hon'ble Company.

7th—It is clearly to be understood that no extention of credit will be allowed beyond the period above specified.

8th—It is also to be distinctly understood, that purchasers will not be allowed to leave any lots for which payment has been made, in the Hon'ble Company's warehouse, except as an indulgence on a written application from the purchaser, explaining that the Opium is entirely at his own risk.

9th—The public are also hereby informed, that a Second Sale of 1,250 Chests on the 15th March 1827, and a third of 500 Chests on the 25th May 1827, will take place under the same conditions.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
18TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

No. 257 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. Laing, of the 21st Regiment N. I. a Cadet of the season of 1810, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 5th instant.

No. 258 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign R. Shortreed to be Lieutenant, vice J. S. T. Rebenack deceased.—Date of rank 5th September 1826.

Ensign C. G. Calland to be Lieutenant, vice D. L. Victor deceased.—Do. do.

19th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Hancock to be Capt., and Ensign D. Graham to be Lieutenant, in succession to M'Intyre deceased.—Date of rank 30th August 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1826.

No. 259 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

20th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Charles Shirt to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkes deceased.—Date of rank 5th Sept. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1826.

No. 260 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to sanction an augmentation to the army under this Presidency, by the conversion of two of the Extra Battalions into Regiments of the Line, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the 1st and 2d Extra Battalions be in future designated the 25th and 26th Regiments of Native Infantry, respectively, and the following promotions and removals are accordingly ordered, to have effect from the 8th instant.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonels E. W. Shuldham and John Mayne to be Lieutenant Colonels Commandant on the augmentation.—Date of rank 8th September 1826.

Senior Majors W. H. Stanley and J. J. Preston to be Lieutenant Colonels, vice Shuldham and Mayne promoted.—Do. do.

Senior Majors C. W. Ellwood and Charles Whitehill to be Lieutenant Colonels on the augmentation.—Do. do.

1st European Regiment.

Ensign John Stirling to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. Crozier removed to the 26th Regiment.

Ensign T. G. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice A. Ore removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

2d European Regiment.

Senior Captain James Sheriff to be Major, Lieutenant C. W. Watkins to be Captain, and Ensign G. C. Baling to be Lieutenant, in succession to J. J. Preston promoted.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Edward Stewart to be Captain, and Ensign Henry Stiles to be Lieutenant, in succession to G. C. Taylor removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Senior Capt. J. B. Dunsterville to be Major, Lieut T. R. Dilamore to be Capt. and Ensign Richard Stark to be Lieut. in succession to Joseph Brown removed to the 25th Regt.—Do do.

Ensign A. C. Heighington to be Lieut. vice H. C. Teasdale removed to the 25th Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieut. C. F. Elder on to be Captain, and Ensign John Hallett to be Lieut. in succession to T. Hancock removed to the 25th Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

Ensign John Wright to be Lieut. vice H. Stephenson removed to the 25th Regt.—Do. do.

4th Regiment N. I.

Ensign F. C. Hall to be Lieut. vice T. H. Ottley removed to the 26th Regt.—Do. do.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. Unwin to be Lieutenant, vice H. Spencer removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

6th Regiment N. I.

Ensign G. J. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice J. B. M. Gillanders removed to the 25th Regt.—Do. do.

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Graham Lloyd to be Captain, and Ensign Geo. Richardson to be Lieutenant, in succession to J. B. Seely removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Edward Dumaresq to be Captain, and Ensign W. C. Maneety to be Lieutenant, in succession to T. Marshall removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

9th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain R. W. Flemming to be Major, Lieutenant R. Meldrum to be Captain, and Ensign J. B. Bellasis to be Lieutenant, in succession to C. W. Ellwood promoted.—Do. Do.

Lieutenant John A. Crosby to be Captain, and Ensign Wm. Purves to be Lieutenant, in succession to S. Powell removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

Ensign M. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice G. Smith removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

10th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain A. G. Rigby to be Major, Lieutenant E. Hallum to be Captain, and Ensign Geo Wilson to be Lieutenant, in succession to C. Whitehill promoted.—Do. Do.

Ensign H. Aston to be Lieutenant vice G. Wilson removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

11th Regiment N. I.

Ensign James Whitmore to be Lieutenant, vice T. R. Gordon removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Thomas Maughan to be Lieutenant, vice F. Fortune removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

13th Regiment N. I.

Ensign J. C. Carpenter to be Lieutenant, vice G. Tollemache removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

15th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Edward Pearson to be Major, Lieutenant John Saunders to be Captain, and Ensign J. F. Forster to be Lieutenant, in succession to W. H. Stanley promoted.—Do. do.

Ensign J. Chessbyre, to be Lieutenant, vice B. McMahon, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign John Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice G. Macan removed to the 25th Regt. N. I.—Do. do.

16th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Samuel Landon to be Lieutenant, vice H. Hopkins, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet [illegible] to be Captain, [illegible]

tenant, in succession to P. W. Pedlar removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign A. Goldie to be Lieutenant, vice C. C. Rebenack removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. H. M. Luyken to be Captain, and Ensign D. Davidson to be Lieutenant, in succession to M. Soppitt removed to the 26th Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. D. Cruikshank to be Lieutenant, vice C. J. F. Pottinger, removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

20th Regiment N. I.

Ensign S. C. Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice J. Munt, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

21st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Laing to be Captain on the augmentation, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign James Holland to be Lieutenant, vice J. Laing, removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do do.

22d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. W. Smith to be Captain, and Ensign George Pope to be Lieutenant, in succession to A. Grafton, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. do.

23d Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain in the Line R. Barnwell to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. Scott to be Captain, and Ensign R. W. Gantlet to be Lieutenant, in succession to R. Barnwell, promoted, and removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

Ensign P. T. French to be Lieutenant, vice A. Woodburn, removed to the 25th Regiment.—Do. Do.

24th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant L. M. Bailie to be Captain, and Ensign J. C. Anderson to be Lieutenant, in succession to W. Ogilvie removed to the 26th Regiment.—Do. Do.

The 25th and 26th Regiments are to be Officered as follows.

25th Regiment N. I.	*26th Regiment N. I.*
Major.	Major.
Brown	R. Barnwell
Captains.	Captains.
1 P. W. Pedlar	1 M. Soppitt
2 A. Grafton	2 W. Ogilvie
3 J. Hancock	3 S. Powell,
4 J. B. Seely	4 G. C. Taylor,
5 T. Marshall.	5 J. Laing.
Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.
1 B. Mc Mahon,	1 G. Smith,
2 H. Spencer,	2 W. W. Dowell,
3 H. C. Teasdale,	3 C. C. Rebenack,
4 H. Hopkins,	4 F. R. Gordon,
5 G. Macan,	5 F. Fortune,
6 H. Stephenson,	6 T. H. Ottley,
7 A. Woodburn,	7 R. J. Crozier,
8 A. Ore,	8 C. J. Pottinger,
9 J. Munt,	9 J. B. Gillanders,
10 G. Tollemache.	10 G. Wilson.
Ensigns.	Ensigns.
1 G. Clarkson,	1 E. H. Ramsey,
2 H. H. Doherty,	2 C. S. Thomas,
3 F. D. Bagshawe,	3
4 } Vacant.	4 } Vacant.
5 }	5 }

As the principles on which the preceding promotions and removals have been made differ materially from the rules hitherto observed on such occasions, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army the following detail of the system acted on in the present instance.

1st. The two Senior Lieutenant Colonels are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels Commandant.

2d The two Senior Majors are promoted to Lieutenant Colonels in succession to the above, and the two next Seniors to the same rank, for the augmentation.

3d. The promotion of Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, in succession to the foregoing, being in strict conformity to the usage of the Service.

4th. The promotions of the two Senior Captains on the gradation list to Majorities for the augmentation, and the consequent regimental promotions in succession,

5th. The posting of Majors to the new Regiments by selection of one out of the Majors in those corps whose Senior Captains have been made Majors for the augmentation, with refereace to the standing in the line of the next Captain of the same Regiment.

6th. The transfers of Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns have been calculated on the principle lately acted upon by the Supreme Government viz. that the removing officers if requisite in the class they may happen to be in their old corps, if by such removal they can be placed higher up in the same class for succession to a Majority; and also of allowing the Brevet rank of Captain conferred on Subalterns of 15 years standing, its full operation in selecting for transfer to a new Regiment, without reference to the date of the last Regimental commission of an Officer who has been previously promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet.

Back-rank will not be granted to Officers removed to any of the new Regiments, in consequence of Casualties in their former Corps not known to Government on the date of promulgating the new Orders of Promotion, and Postings; and on the same principle the Old Regiments will not be entitled to the advantage of any Casualty of an Officer removed, such Casualty is to be filled up from the date of occurrence in the Corps to which the Officer may be removed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt such Subsidiary arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the above Orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1826.

No. 261 of 1826.—The rank of the undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to the Regiment of Artillery, and dates of Commission assigned them as follows.

	Rank as 2d Lieut.	*as 1st Lieut.*
Thos. Wm. Hickes	16th Dec. 1825	3d June 1826
J. Ed. Scott Waring	Ditto,	Ditto,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Teach me to feel another's woe."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

I cannot help agreeing with the author, that the present is not the time when a Free Press, with privileges as are happily enjoyed in England, would benefit the Native population of India; but I am of opinion, that the gradual improvement which is making in their moral and intellectual condition, will in a short time qualify them to appreciate its advantages, and derive from it the same blessings for which England is indebted to it.

I however think, that the author is not only a little inconsistent in some of his arguments, but has also expressed sentiments which can in no manner serve his cause.

I shall not comment on them, but give them to you as they have fallen under my notice. No man, whatever his station, can be censured for publishing his opinions, so long as they do not wantonly wound the feelings of individuals, or contain unfounded aspersions on the Government,—and perhaps, while the writer has no reason to be ashamed of them. Such, I would have thought, was Captain Seely's belief when he *raised his voice*, were it not for the following passages in his Introductory Chapter;—"It would "not be deemed very decent or becoming "in a Secretary to Government, &c. or "any other public functionary, to employ his pen in animadverting upon "the conduct or measures of the Government by which he was himself employed." And immediately afterwards, "such procedure must always wear the "aspect of adulation, and unqualified "subjection to authority." The sentence which follows, makes the same remark applicable to Officers in the Military Service of the Company, "*while on duty*" only; but what the cogent reason is which disqualifies them for writing on this subject, while in the enjoyment of their Regimental allowances, and the perquisites perhaps of a snug Staff appointment, when it would appear, they are at perfect liberty to burn the incense of adulation during the time that they doff their Regimentals, and are *minus* these good things, it remains for the author to edify us with.

At page 14, he freely admits the salutary effects of free discussions *in England*, on Indian topics; for, says he, the Indian administration is amenable to His Majesty's Government, the Parliament, the Board of Control, and "*to public opinion:*" but at page 122, he wonders, "and cannot help regretting that a stop is not "put to the silly and vexatious debates "that take place at the India House, "answering no public purpose, but that "of wasting time." Well, who knew, before this, that wasting time answered a public purpose?

Let the candid reader compare the following descriptions of our native subjects:—

At page 31—"These "people (of India), "who are naturally ambitious, reduced from "their former state of "splendour to that of "pensioners or servants "of the British Government, and shorn, "in a great measure, "by the changes which "have taken place, of "their former revenues "and power, would "*hail* with *delight* a re"*volution* that promised to *restore* them "to their *pristine* state."

At page 89.—"These "men *have reason every day in their lives,* "*to thank God they are* "*under our rule.*"

And at page 121 this vast continent of India is "inhabited by an immense Military population, who are "*restless* and fanatical."

At page 41.—"As "to "*oppressed,*" that "they certainly are, in "the general acceptation of the word; and "it would be impossible to persuade a *conquered* people, ruled "by a foreign yoke, "that they are *not* oppressed."

At page 27.—"The "great mass of the "people are *satisfied* "and *pleased* with our "rule."

I do not question the author's "talents "of the very first order, combined with "the most extensive experience of every "thing connected with our Asiatic Territories," without which, I presume, he would not, as he himself says none should, enter on the "delicate task" of discussing questions relating to Indian Affairs; yet I cannot avoid regretting, that his zeal for his masters' (and perhaps his own) interests, should have betrayed him into the expression of sentiments, which I am confident no member of the enlightened body of the Court of Directors, or Board of Control, nor indeed any man pretending to any share of the kinder feelings of human nature, does entertain.

I allude to the mention made by him, at page 33, of the publication of a cheap tract, exposing the horrors of slavery in the West Indies, and intended to instil into the minds of the rising generation an abhorrence of such acts: but because the author or publisher was not transported, without hearing, or trial, to Botany Bay or Van Dieman's Land, our author becomes "sick of such un"justifiable manœuvres," and "is sur"prised at the apathy of the Government "(at home), on these proceedings being "brought to light." The foregoing is in unison with the sentiment which closes the 8th Chapter. The Hindoos, "FOR THE FIRST TIME, are beginning TO "THINK, and who, if let alone, would "soon begin TO ACT." Is there any humanity in such a sentence? Is it not enough that fate has vested us with power over the lives and fortunes of 90 or 100 millions of our fellow creatures? must we also wantonly refuse them the use of Heaven's brightest gift, and fetter their minds, and prohibit them from *thinking* even on their fallen condition, to make our triumph complete?

Your obedient servant,
Bombay, 14th September 1826. F.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Call ye this an epistle, Master Phil, a thing of shreds "and patches? Beshrew me but I do—a good letter "from thine old correspondent Ben of the Wold."—*Old Play.*

MR. EDITOR,

I wish to have a little gossip. You are aware that a good deal of anxiety prevails, as to the fate of the Bombay Marine: do me the favor to republish the official reply of the Chairman to some observations of Sir Charles Forbes on that subject—the debate was on the 5th May.

"I take this opportunity of assuring the "Hon'ble Bart. and the Court in general, that "there is nothing in the measure now under con"sideration that tends, in the smallest degree, "to an interference with the Bombay Marine. "(*Hear!*) This measure did not originate with "the Court of Directors: it was the Government "of India that suggested the necessity for this "additional naval force. I am very far from being inattentive to our own naval force in India: "on the contrary, there is nothing I wish for "more than to see that force placed on a footing "the most efficient and the most respectable." (HEAR!)

I hope this will rejoice the hearts of the "True Blues," and that the good old Grab Service will become more efficient and respectable than ever. At present it is not that service which we would expect, considering the many old and meritorious officers belonging to it, the fine vessels of which it is composed, and the great expense incurred by its maintenance.

Another notice will interest a few of your readers, "Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western side of India, by Capt. R. M. Grindlay, Part I."

All authors in our turn. Those who recollect the histrionic talents of Capt. G. will be happy to see, that while enjoying the "*otium cum dignitate*," he is not unmindful of the cause of science and literature.

The Sir Mark Wood Bart. who figures with so much credit and respectability in your last Courier, was formerly Chief Engineer at Bengal, and Surveyor General of India.

I have received the whole of the printed papers relative to the wants and distresses of Mr. Buckingham, late of Calcutta, Editor and Proprietor of the Oriental Herald. He has fallen in his fortunes, and deserves our commiseration. He has suffered in mind, body, and estate, and is entitled to our pity. He misrepresented every act of Government, and maligned every officer of state. He obtained our censure and disgust. He set no limit to his malevolent and fiery course. For this he deservedly gained general reprobation—but he is poor and unfortunate.

"It is cruelty to load a fallen man," or according to another philanthropist, "To err is human, to forgive divine;" but again, it was not erring accidentally, but a determined spirit of hostility to every legal and constitutional measure of Government; still, Mr. B. is necessitous and distressed;—we are Christians and Englishmen, he is the same, with an unoffending wife and numerous children.

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
"It droppeth as a gentle rain from Heaven
"Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed;
"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
"'Tis mightiest in the mightiest."

Thus speaks our immortal Dramatist; and the Moralist tells us, "That mercy I to others shew, that mercy shew to me." But first, let me see if any contrition is expressed for past offences; any regret for the flagrant outrages on the conduct and character of public men, or for violating the sanctuary of the silent dead?—no atonement has been offered. To Mr. B. as a suffering fellow-creature, I wish success; but as a Journalist, I abhor his sentiments and proceedings. Pray in what consists the £40,000 of effects destroyed by the Supreme Government? Was it in the value and nature of the property? if so, it was of the most dangerous and fluctuating kind, and would have ceased to be productive when the Proprietor ceased to administer to party-spirit and private resentment. It was not a tangible or recognized property. But under whatever denomination his friends may class it, its existence, in my opinion, endangered the safety and prosperity of India. It is now broken up; and the master spirit, who formed and directed its powerful operations, seeks your eleemosynary aid: he is afflicted and poor, with great talents, some virtues, and a large and innocent family. In the last three or four years I have severely felt the effect of his abilities and dislike,—half a dozen pages in his Herald of censure and vituperation, in which my "Honorable Masters," the "Local Governments," and every thing else, false and distorted, was called to his assistance. "My bread was "to be buttered on both sides," (God knows, I find some difficulty in buttering it on one side,) with many other ungenerous insinuations and deductions. Besides this, and an attack or two in an Evening paper, a distinct pamphlet was written by him (published by Hunt in Bond Street), entitled "A Voice from Common Sense," denying my statements, and impugning my motives. What matters all this? the author of them is now disconsolate and indigent.

Your's obediently,
Cal-ab or Koolabhoo, Sept. 20. Y.

Original Poetry.

TO EMELINE.

Sweet Emeline! think not in vain,
Thou bid'st love's witchery charm my strain—
Oh! would that balmy passion-sigh
Of thine might grace my minstrelsy—
That I might watch thy beaming eye
The while thy red cheek blooms for me—
That I might on thy pale brow gird
Young flowers, and speak love's breathless word,
Until long prest thy glowing lip—
—Oh! raptures, do I wake or sleep!—
In music own my suit is heard.
This all may be,—with one like thee,
'Tis no bright dream of melody,
That mocks the poet's ear and eye,
As from a garden blooms to die,
With thee to share life's weary lot
Small wonder did love chain my thought;
But would'st thou prompt—Oh! let thy praise
Come mingled with the fond caress;
Bland as the dew in floweret's lid,
Must drop the theme which thou would'st bid;
For tameless as the whirlpool's wave,
And deaf as winds that wildest rave,
And restless as—a woman's tongue,
Is he—the wildsome elf of song.
But oh! the envious (not like thee) may name
My verse with doubtful praise, mayhap with blame,
And hydra-labours might be mine to wring
From every insect in my path, the sting.
Farewel! I turn to those like thee whose hearts
Can feel the glow my artless muse imparts.

WALLACE.

CANTO II.—(*Continued from our Paper of 9th Sept.*)

X.

The mist crept off, in cowl of grey,
Like pilgrim sad from Calvary,
And seem'd in drizzling tears to chide,
The sun for fostering mirth and pride;
For at his laugh, right full of glee,
The birds rang out their melodie;
The leaves are shining fresh and gay,
As tho' they hail'd the coming day;
And the bland winds are bearing free,
The scents of many a blossom'd tree;
And mörne looks happy as a bride,
Who laugheth with her lips a-wide.—
The banner-man wrings out the wet
Which drench'd the flag when evening set;
And o'er the castle, now awake
The menial inmates bustle make;
And in a turret, gazing far
O'er glade and glen, sits Ellen Mar;
he touch'd her harp to holy tune
And matin-prayer ran over soon;—
Troubl'd oft became her mien,
And thro' the wood her wistful ken
Sought him whose voice's highest sound,
Made her kind bosom heave and bound—
He is not!—surely, 'twas no dream—
He sung what none should know save him;
And then the voice, rich, deep and high,
And sweet as haniel-Araby!—
She cannot err, there is but one,
One only voice with such a tone—
But as she scans each shelter'd glade,
And starts at every bush's shade,
Lo! up the birchen cover'd path,
Which hermitage as entrance hath,
Comes on a motley pedlar-train
Which might for wandering Jews be ta'en,
But for their stateliness of port,
And eke a reckless air of sport,
And on their aspects many a scar,
That spoke of game concern in war.—
Their robes were trim'd with panther's skin;
Their folded turbans held within,
Scull-cases rare in chainwork wrought,
And Damasque blades for sale they brought;
In merry mood they onward bore
The toys of many a distant shore—
One who seem'd chief, before them past
And blew a cheery levet-blast—
Uncar'd unask'd his high behests,
How will Lord Soulis brook such guests!

XI.

The earl in his darkest mood,
O'er Lady Ellen's scorn did brood;
And oft his will did prompt the thought,
She should by force to yield be brought;
He was in chamber dark when first
The horn upon the welkin burst.—
"————Ha! minions, said ye they await
My pleasure at the barrier gate,
And have they gems so rich and rare,
And stuffs befitting lady's wear?—
To Lady Ellen bear my love—
I'd see her in the hall, above?
There lead them——I've heard woman's won
By gifts—if so my work is done—
I'll yet behold that snowy arm
Entwine my neck 'midst kisses warm,
And see that matchless eye of jet
Love-glances kind and bright emit—
Stay!——should'st thou but behold one sign,
She doth my trifling boon decline,
Ha! understand'st me?—tell her, slave—
That her refusal digs thy grave!"

XII.

Much lov'd Lord Soulis gems of cost
From lands far o'er the sea,
And priz'd the yellow-gold embost,
With tracery rough, on ground of frost,
In craft-ship rich and free—
In the hall these burly companions shew,
The things of price so rare,
And the wily Lord smooths his angry brow
As he eyes that Lady fair.
For she trembling leans on a pillar near,
Nor hath look nor thought for the costly gear,
And her changing colour alone is there,
As sign that she breathes and lives;
And the deep heart-speaking ceaseless stare
On that tall and comely mariner,
Is the only look she gives—
Oh! for a tongue to paint her gaze
When her full eye melts in tears!
O'er her youthful cheek the red tint strays,
As the moon on a lucid river plays,
At all she sees and hears—
And well might she gaze a long summer-day,
On one so young, so good, and gay;
For his smile is a thing to cheer the heart,
So joyous, so noble, so void of art;
And his face is a field for the tender thought
Of maiden to doat on each beauty-spot;
His limbs, they are light for the dance at eve,
With strength for the stirrup, and size for the greave,
And his gait is airy as should be the gait
Of one on whom fair lady's heart is set—
Oh! set as the love of no maiden hath been
Was he Lady Ellen's for him I ween;
And never did damsel's eye shed its light
On better or trustier true-love-knight.

XIII.

The gaudes they are sparkling, the gaudes they are gay,
And they come from lands far, far away;
The rubies like sweet woman's lip shine,
And the diamonds were dug in Bengala's mine,
The cold pure and soft was in Venice wrought,
The stuffs from the holy land were brought,
No flaw hath the ruby, the diamond no crack,
Nor light nor yet water do they lack;
Then why is the Earl's brow so dark,
In his eye why glimmers that angry spark?
—Read the cause in the stranger's haughty frown—
His bearing so lofty,—his eye bent down
On the noble, as tho' its lordly look
The power of a liege o'er a vassal spoke—
And his speech taunting, stern, and rude,
As tho' he sought some cause of feud—
"————And madman dar'st thou thus deride
Lord Soulis!—that too in his tower of pride—
Lowborn vagrant without a name—— ——"
"————Hold thee, proud baron! the lists of fame
Have rung to the shouts of—De Longueville!
And here stands he ready, his blade is steel!"
With that, full lightly he drew his sword,
And smash'd its scabbard upon that lord;
Who loudly order'd the gate-ward keep
All hope of rescue—all chance of escape.—
Now brightly blades are sweeping round,
And blood soon pours from grizzly wound,
The reaver fiercely twice hath smote
Deep in the Earl's Spanish coat,
And twice hath brought him bending low,
Beneath the force of thrust and blow.—
Long have they fought, and tired at length,
The vassals pause for lack of strength;
The hardy mariners are spent,
And both look as tho' by consent.
Upon their chiefs, whose deeper wrath
Lends steadier nerve and longer breath—
Now bleeds the reaver as more light,
He sways beneath the Earl's might,
And meets the heavy strokes aside,
Or lets them from his falcion slide,
Till tir'd Lord Soulis, scarce can hold,
His weapon 'gainst that pirate bold,
Whose arm's whole force, whose heart's whole hate
Join in one blow's o'erpowering weight—
Down, down like oak by woodman fell'd,
The Baron prone before it reel'd;
And swift as thought upon his breast,
The reaver's foot and sword-point prest—
"————Oh! spare him, recreant tho' he be—
His death-blow——is it worthy thee!"
Alas! the lady's prayer comes late;
His soul hath sought the mercy seat,
His eye is fixt, his lips are prest,
The throb hath sunk within his breast,
And signs that speak a death of pain,
Upon his features cold remain.

XIV.

Now to her love the lady springs,
His arm around her waist he flings;
Now their lips once more have met—
Now their swimming eyes are wet—
Now their throbbing bosoms meet,
In that pressure bland and sweet,
Which lovers feel when parted long,
By fortune's or by tyrant's wrong;
But soon 'tis past, for bliss tho' pure,
Is earthly and may not endure.—
"————O saddle me a berry-brown steed,
And an ambling palfrey grey,
Let one be stalwart for battle-deed,
No stinting mettle, no lacking speed;
Let the other be safe for the way!—
They have led him forth the berry-brown nag
And a palfrey white as snow.
And their beauty might all England brag
A braver pair to shew.—
"To Stirling ho!" full gay he cried,
To the mariners bold who behind him ride;
And turning him to the lady, he caught
Her bridle of silk and tinsel enwrought,
And tenderly looking upon her he sigh'd
"————To thy father I now bear the gem of his pride,
The rose of my hope beginneth to fade,
On the day I restore thee 'twill die, sweet maid!"
"————Nay, bode not thus, my sire doth know,
His jewel was made but to bestow,
And could he see with woman's eye
To thee he could not well deny;"—
(But sudden, noting that her jest)
Gave lit le comfort to his breast)
"————If not with thee——with mortal man,
My faith shall ne'er be pledged, nor can;
For have we not in God's own eye,
Oft sworn the vow, 'tween kiss and sigh,
Believe me love, my word is given
To thee——To keep it help me heaven!
With thee I'd rather walk he green,
Than sit on golden throne a queen!"
The knight might well consented be;
For what could maiden further say.
"————Aye, little wot ye, matchless maid,
My queen thou yet may'st be," he said;
And whiling thus the journey o'er,
They come;—but we skip on before;
For like a bird from bush to spray,
The minstrel here and there doth stray,
No rule save whim to shackle him,
His lay is but restrain'd by time.—

XV.

Suppose drear moors and mountains crost,
We reach the camp of Scotland's host,
And enter with an embassie,
By England's monarch sent.—
The trumpets sound right merrilie,
The Scottish banner flutters free,
Before the Regent's tent;
A herald's here with painted gown;
Where merry England's arms are shining,
In quaint device of high renown,
Surmounted by a blazing crown—
With silk-wrought laurels twining.—
Now in the high pavilion, round
The regent stand the most renown'd
Of northern chivalry;
Nor stirs a foot, nor breathes a sound—
The herald hath permission found
To speak the embassie.
And thus De Hilton brave and good
Uncover'd in the presence stood—
"————Sir William Wallace, hear me speak
The high behest of England's lord,
Deign'd, ere o'er thee, and thine he seek
Redress by fire and sword.—
Tho' for thy deeds of treason done,
And battles 'gainst thy liege-lord won,
The royal Edward might dismiss
Thee from his clemency and grace;
Yet for he loveth deeds of fame,

Even tho' these grace a foeman's name---
And for thy courtesy oft shown
To captives in thy keeping thrown---
For these, brave Sir, and more he deigns
(Ere blood like rivers flood these plains)
To o[illegible]---for the bended knee,
Of thee and thy posterity---
The Scottish crown to hold in fee.---
Confess the right of Edward o'er
Lawn, lake, and forest, frith and shore,
And there stands Durham's lord to set
The crown---and thee to consecrate;
And on the border comes a train
Thy rule o'er Scotland to maintain;—
Tell what thy heart would further have
Thy answer, King of Scots, we crave!"—
Hush'd grew the murmur'd voice that ran
When the lord regent thus began
"————Go, tell thy King, a man thou'st seen,
Who holds as thing most vile, most mean,
A crown set on by bloody hands,
And held up, but by murdering bands;
And say, that even the people's vows
Should force no crown upon his brows---
He holds it better far o'erborne,
With many a death-wound gash'd and torn,
An uprais'd eye on heaven to cast,
A Scot---a patriot to the last.
And bid thy King---our tyrant, pause
Ere trampling o'er a nation's laws---
The race- the battle both belong
Not to the swift, not to the strong---
Is victory sure?---say we 'tis so,
And say 'tis with thy King—our foe—
What is his gain—a land with none
To kneel before him when 'tis won;
For all have sworn a bloody grave
Or freedom they alone will have;
And ere proud Edward's war-horse kick
On Scotland's dead—not humbled neck,
Full many an Englishman shall bleed,
Young widows many don the weed,
And many a heart that now beats high
Forget to throb to battle-cry.—
As answer, Scotland's motto make,
"None harteth me, but hurt doth take!"
(To be Continued.) BLIND HARRY,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HUMANITAS *and* GUIDO *in our next.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta 90 days 103 B'y Rs per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras, 30 days. 99 By Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We have received by the late arrivals English papers to the 7th of June, but not in a regular series, which will perhaps be accounted for on the arrival of the Recovery. We have extracted such matter as we thought would be most interesting to our readers.

The following are the arrivals from Europe since our last. The Ship Hannah, Capt. Shepherd, from London the 8th June, and the Boyne, Capt. D. Miller, from London, Madeira, and the Isle of France.

PASSENGERS BY THE HANNAH.

Captain and Mrs. Simpson and Child, Miss Logie, Mr. Cahill, Assist. Sur. Mr. James Beattie, *free Mariner*, Messrs. Alex. Moir, J. Logie, C. Whitehead, *Cadets*, and one Native female Servant.

PASSENGERS BY THE BOYNE.

Mrs. Verron and Infant Son. Miss E. Home and Miss E. Free, Mr. J B Hutt, H. C. M. Lieut. G. Verron, H. C. M. W. Mackay H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs.

The Cornwallis, Capt. Hardie, has arrived from China.

The Boyne left the Recovery, bound for this port, at the Mauritius.

PASSENGERS BY THE RECOVERY.

Lieut. Col. Place H. M. 2d Foot; Lieut. Col. Thomas, H. M 20th Foot; Ens. Home ditto; Capt. Clark, H. M. 6th Foot; Mrs. Clark and infant; Capt. Goodiff, 20th By. N. I.; Mrs. Goodiff; Lieut Johnson By. Army; Lieut. Jacob, By Artillery; Mr. Mill, Bombay Bar; Mr. Blane, C. S.; Messrs. Eckford, Hewitt, and Stewart, Surgeons; Mr. Rowland and Lady; Messrs. Thomas, Morrison, Bellas.s, and E. Faikney, Cadets.

We have extracted from the last Gazette an account of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, as connected with the paper of which we are the Editor. Our contemporary has prefixed to these proceedings a frank and honest preamble, avowing the difficulty he had experienced in procuring a satisfactory report of what occurred; but perfect or imperfect, his is the only book from which we are allowed to quote.

Our explanation in regard to the observations which were made by the Judges in Court on Saturday last, resolves itself into two parts, viz. the publication of the proceedings, and the introduction of a quotation from the Historian of India into an Editorial paragraph. The history of the proceedings is simply this—They were sent to us in manuscript for publication, which we declined as inconsistent with the resolution we had all along adopted; but we at the same time remarked, that if the Grand-juryman chose to publish them in a separate form, and on his own responsibility, we supposed there would be no more harm in giving them a place in our paper, than in our having previously republished them from the pages of the Gazette. When the proceedings, therefore, did appear in a separate form, we felt no hesitation in giving them a place in our paper. We had every reason to believe them an honest *bonâ fide* account of what had occurred, and we feel convinced at this moment, from the quarter from which they came, that there was no wilful or intentional misrepresentation.

In respect to the quotation from Mr. Mill, we did believe that we had the power of quoting, without the chance of giving offence, any passage relating to the abstract principles, or what may be called the philosophy of jurisprudence, and where every word must of course apply to human nature and human institutions generally, and must consequently be devoid of all local reference. In as far as this quotation is adduced in aggravation of the publication of what the Court considered an incorrect statement of its proceedings, we beg to observe, their appearance together in the same paper was entirely accidental, as the Report was in type and prepared for publication the week before, but was only delayed by the receipt of late Europe intelligence, which we thought would be more interesting to our readers, and to which we therefore gave a preference.

It appears by the latest English papers, that the disturbances, which had prevailed to an alarming extent in some of the manufacturing districts, had almost entirely subsided. A large force had been collected in Manchester, and the neighbourhood. All parties agree that the outrages which have been committed by the workmen have been entirely at the instigation of hunger and despair, and have not arisen from any premeditated or organised design against property in general. The most liberal private subscriptions had been made to those in distress, and Parliament had sanctioned, after a great deal of opposition from the country gentlemen, the admission of 280,000 quarters of corn then in bond, at a duty of 12s. per quarter, and had also granted to Government a discretionary power of admitting foreign corn at the same duty during the distress, should the circumstances of the country render it necessary. This last measure was so unexpected that it completely puzzled the *Bulls* and *Bears* on the Stock Exchange, so that on the next opening of the consol market they were quite at a stand how to act. By the latest accounts trade appeared to be in some degree reviving, but no decided change for the better had taken place.

The Spaniards have been at last obliged to surrender the Castle of Callao; so that not a symbol of their former power remains in Perú. It was still reported that an attempt would be made on Cuba, by an army of Mexicans and Colombians.

Lord John Russel brought forward, on the 27th April, his annual motion on the subject of Reform in Parliament, which was negatived by 247 votes to 123. The plan he recommended was to take a hundred members from the smaller burghs, reducing each to one representative instead of two, and to distribute these among unrepresented towns and counties. Mr. Hobhouse supported the motion, but at the same time confessed that the reformers were by no means agreed as to the adoption of any specific plan.

Nothing certain appeared to have transpired in reference to the object or result of the Mission of the Duke of Wellington to St. Petersburgh. Reports also varied much as to the state of the negociations between the Russian and Turkish Governments.

Spain, from all accounts, must be reduced to the most humiliating state of weakness. The Cruizers of the South America Republics had became so daring as to intercept the communication between the ports, and appeared to keep the coast in a state of blockade and continual alarm.

Mr. Hume, on the 4th May, made a motion, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his consideration the present alarming state of the nation; and to direct an inquiry into the causes which have produced such wide-spread distress, and to direct measures for relief of the existing embarrassments." The Honorable gentleman's speech on this occasion was a most elaborate production, and was full of the most complicated calculations; but in spite of all his arithmetic, the motion was lost by a majority of 152 to 51.

Parliament had been dissolved, and the English papers are full of notices of electioneering processes. The want of money—the divisions in the Cabinet—the defection of many, from the system of reciprocity in our commercial relations—the discontent of the country gentlemen, at what they considered an indirect attack upon the corn laws—together with the distresses of the banking, mercantile, and manufacturing part of the community—has probably led to great changes in the representation of the country. It is perfectly evident, if we may judge from the press at home, taken as a whole, that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Peel are the two members of the Administration who enjoy the most solid popularity.

The former accounts relative to the fall of Missolonghi are confirmed, and there is little doubt that the remains of the brave garrison attempted to cut their way through the Turkish lines, and that though many fell, a portion got safely off.

We beg to congratulate the army on the augmentation to its number, which appears in the Government Orders in our present number.

THE GAZETTE, SEPT. 20.

In publishing, as we now do, the observations of the Hon'ble the Judges in the Supreme Court on Saturday last, we feel bound publicly to avow the practical difficulty we have experienced, notwithstanding the skill and assiduity of our Reporters, in obtaining on the present, and indeed on former occasions also, satisfactory Reports (i. e. to all parties) of the Proceedings in Court. The present may be considered as coming from the most authentic sources, but we must at the same time candidly acknowledge, that it does not coincide in all respects with that received from our Reporters.

SUPREME COURT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.—The Chief Justice, upon taking his seat, observed, that he held in his hand the Government Newspaper, the Courier, in which he was sorry to observe a very gross misstatement of the proceedings of the Court—The account of what had passed in Court at the sessions, with respect to the Bill against Captain Miller for a libel, was full of errors, but particularly his (the Chief Justice's) address to the Grand Jury on their last Presentment. He was made to say, "that there was nothing irregular in the prosecutor adopting proceedings against them, (the Grand Jury), if he thought there was any misconduct on their part." Again, "that they were not punishable *under the circumstances*:"—whereas he had repeated, again and again, that no proceeding could be had against the Grand Jury; but that though a party who supposed himself aggrieved could not proceed against them, or question their conduct for the purpose of criminating them, he might question it incidentally and collaterally, for the purpose of obtaining justice for himself; and might make the supposed misconduct of the Grand Jury in throwing out a bill, the ground for a motion for a criminal information, in the same matter as appeared by the several precedents produced from the Crown Office upon the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Plunkett's (Attorney General for Ireland) having filed a criminal information after a bill had been thrown out. The Chief Justice said, this misstatement might possibly be the result of mistake; and he should have been more inclined to think so, had it not been for a very improper paragraph in another part of the same Paper; he said he alluded to the article containing an extract from Mr. Mill.—His Lordship also observed, that there had been mistakes in the account which the Gazette had given of the same proceedings—but that it was clear from the introduction to the report that these were mere mi-takes and not wilful misstatements. His Lordship concluded by saying, that he intended this merely as a warning, that if this was intended as a commencement of misrepresentation of the Court's proceedings, the Court would at least fine the Editor and Proprietors, be they who they might, to such extent as might be necessary to prevent a repetition of such practice.

SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS,

I am sure I do not wish to add any thing in the way of vituperation or censure to what has fallen from the Chief Justice. But I wish to take this opportunity of explaining the part of the report which relates to me. I think it not correct, and to shew how incorrect it is, I will point out a part of the last speech attributed to me. I am made to say, that I thought that a criminal information might be moved for after a bill had been ignored. Now as far as I can recollect, and I think I am pretty accurate, I did not mention a word about a criminal information.—What I said was, that after a bill had been ignored by one Grand Jury it might be presented to any number of successive Grand Juries; and my inference from that was, that neither Mr. Graham nor his client could be considered as guilty of any offence in law, by impeaching the finding of the present Grand Jury. And the whole of this argument has been omitted. I could also point out other inaccuracies. But with reference to the report, it ought to be considered, first, that it was a partial report—a professedly partial report, and that by a Grand Juryman, a party highly interested, and secondly that the report is by a person who is not a lawyer. I believe moreover, that the place from which I am in the habit of addressing the Grand Jury is so distant, that it is very possible that they hear indistinctly what I say, and receive, consequently, impressions which I do not wish to convey.

ARRIVALS.—Captain G. Moor, Pay Master.
Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt. N. I.
Cadet A. W. J. Logie, Infantry.
Lieutenant H. Spencer, 5th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Cahill.
Cadet Alexander Moir, Infantry.
Cadet Charles Thomas Whitehead.
Captain H. Dunbabin, 22d Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon James Boyd.
Ensign John Gerrard, 45th Regt. M. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Major Frederick Roome, 26th Regt N. I.
Major R. W. Fleming, 9th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—17th Sept. Ship Hannah, Captain Thomas Shepherd, from London. Downs 8th June.
Do. Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, from China 13th July, Anjen 23d August.
Do. Grab Harsinger, Nacquedah Ebrahim, from Mocha.
19th Ship Boyne, Captain David Millar, from London, out Portsmouth touched at Madeira and Isle of France.
19th Ship Dorothy, Captain James Greenock, from Liverpool, May 21st 1826.
21st Barque Providence, Captain John Wanchope, from Sydney, 20th July 1826.
Passengers per Ship Hannah, see preceding Columns.
Passengers per Ship Boyne see preceding Columns.
Passengers per Ship Dorothy.—Captain and Mrs. Dunbabin, Mr and Mrs. Boyd, Surgeon.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 16th Ship Eliza, Captain R. W. Smith, to China.
20th Brig Theodore, Captain A. Langlois, to Madras.
21st The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Commander, to Persian Gulph.
22d French Ship Mexico Captain J. Vellinuev e to Manilla.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 2, H. M. Ship Tamar Capt. J. J. Bremer, from Trincomalie.
4, Ship Palmira, Capt. John Lamb, from Cork the 23d April, Port Praya the 21st May, Colombo the 26th Aug. and last from Covelong.
5, Ship Amid Bux, Capt. T. Streeter, from Calcutta the 9th Aug.
Do. Brig La Landais, Capt. Le Fourcade, from Bombay the 4th, Cannanore the 16th, Colombo the 26th Aug. and Pondicherry the 4th Sept.
Do. Brig Norfolk, Capt. E. Engsell, from Padang 8th Aug. Cuddalore 4th Sept.
6, Ship Clyde, Capt. Munro, from Calcutta the 4th Aug.
DEPARTURES.—September 2, H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise, on a cruise.
3. Brig Jean Pierre, Captain Dutaugues, for Ceylon and Bombay.
7, Ship Palmira, Captain John Lamb, for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 26, Brig Futta Salam, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 1st Aug.
28, Ship Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodley, from Rangoon 13th Aug.
Do. Ship Thalia, W. Bideu, from Rangoon 31st July.
29, Spanish Ship Patricio, P. Dillon, from Valparaiso 8th Oct. Booco, New Zealand, and New Ireland 17th July.
Passengers per Futta Salam:—Mr. T. E. Larkins, Mariner.
Per Cashmere Merchant:—Mr. R. Galway and Mr. Isaac O'Conner, of the Flotilla Service.
Per Thalia:—Captain Bell, 47th Regt. and Dr. Forbes, of the Mercury.
From New Zealand:—His Royal Highness Brian Boru, Prince of New Zealand; Morgan McMurroe, a New Zealand Nobleman, and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince.
DEPARTURES.—Aug. 25, French Ship Fils de France, C. Geoffroy, for China.
26, Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, for London, via Madras.
Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenston, for Rangoon.
27, Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, for Penang.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

28. Ship Marquis of Lansdown, Robert Noyes, for New South Wales.

Passengers per Cilmore.—For Penang: Mrs. Laws and two Children, Miss Mary Kyd, Capt. Ralfe, Commanding Artillery, Lieutenauts Turton and Reid, Artillery.

Per Elizabeth.—For Port Louis: Mrs. Tucket and Miss Tucket, Madame Pelissier, three Misses Pelissiers, Mons. Pelissier, sen., and Mons. Pelissier, Jun., Lieut Tucket, 11th Dragoons.—For England: Mr. Byland and Mr. Allan, Charterparty Passengers.

Per Almorah.—For Rangoon: Mr. Bowls, H. M. 87th Regt. Capt. Hall, of the Brig Highland Chief, and Mr. Sinclair.

Per H. C. Ship George the Fourth. For Singapore:—Lieutenant Wiggins. For London: H. Batson, Esq. his child and niece; two Masters Besls.

Per Ship Circassian for Madras:—Lieut. Col. [illegible] M. 41st Regt; Capt. Young and Mr. [illegible] M. 89th Regt.; Asst. Surgeon Shaw; [illegible] Duncan, and Miss Wilson. [illegible] jor Smith; Mr. G. Smith; two Misses Smith. For England: Captain Barwell, 11th Dragoons: Lieut. Kingdom, H. M. 31st Regt.; Mrs. Kingdom, and one European female servant.

Per Marquis Lansdown:—Mrs. Lord and three children; John Lord, Esq.; Mrs. Ritchie; Mr. Goodsir; Mr. Reddall, jun.; six Convicts, and Mr. Bidell, for Penang.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th instant, at the Residency Nagpore, the lady of Richard Jenkins Esq. Resident, of a Daughter.

At Belvilla, on the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, C. B. Adjutant General, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 7th instant, at Surat, Mrs. Maria Ormond, relict of the late Assistant Surgeon Ormond.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th August, the Lady of C. Guichard, Esq. Junior, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th Aug. the Lady of John Benjamin, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 11th July, on board the William Money, Lieutenant Charles Page Moor, 43d Regt. N. I.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 31st August, Ensign J. G. Brew, 35th Regt. N. I. aged 24.

At the Presidency, on the 3d Sept. Charles, the infant son of Mr. Christian Jean, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On the 6th Sept. Patrick Miller, Esq. M. D 5th Regt. N. I. son of W. Miller, Esq. late Major Royal Horse Guards.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 22d Aug. Lieut. Alfred Lionard Willis, of the 32d N. I., to Miss Maria Cuppage, eldest daughter of the late Col. Cuppage.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Aug. John Stanley Clarke, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Mary Ann Rocke Becher, second daughter of C. Becher, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Aug Edward Trotter, Esq. to Miss Sarah Dickey.

At Burrisal, on the 24th August, Charles Smith, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Maria Jarvis, daughter of the late Isaac Rowe, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Arcot, on the 2d August, the lady of Captain Purren, Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 2d August, Mrs. Charles Sharlieb, of a Daughter.

At Chittoor, on the 6th August, the lady of W. Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 10th August, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 11th August, the lady of G. Webb, Esq. Surgeon H C 1st European Regt of a Daughter.

At Jessore, on the 15th August, Mrs Daniel Johnson, of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 20th Aug. the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 25th Aug. Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Aug. Mrs. Charles Gardner, of a daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. John Gonsalves, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Aug. Mrs. Thomas Eastman, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, the Lady of J. T. Templeton, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Berhampore, on the 21st July, George Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Dinapore, on the 28th July, Major Edward Stafford, Senior Captain in His Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot, younger son of the late Lieutenant-General Hugh Stafford, of H. E. I. C. Bengal Establishment, aged 39 years.

At Agra, on the 13th Aug. Elizabeth Arrabella, second daughter of Capt. Robert and Mrs. Blackall, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Cawnpore Farm, on the 14th Aug. Charles Skinner Dickson, the infant son of Mr. Wm. Dickson, aged 11 months and 7 days.

At Dinapore, on the 16th Aug. Letitia Diana, the infant daughter of W. H. and Ann Jones, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

At Chunar, on the 18th Aug. William George, the son of Lieut. Col. Flavelr aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the 19th Aug. Mr. Thomas Beans, late Ship-Builder, aged 37 years and 19 days.

At Howrah, on the 24th Aug. Edward Hughes, Esq. Commander of the Ship Lord Amherst, aged 32 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Aug. D. Campbell, Esq. Commander of the Ship Dunvegan Castle, aged 43 years.

On the same day, Mrs. Eliza Bean, the lady of Capt. Fowler Henry Bean, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Captain Alexander Stewart, 28th Regt. N. I. aged 42 years.

At Entally, on the 29th August, Mr. W. Henry Fleming, aged 38 years.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 1 *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities. viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees .....3 *Discount.*

The Brig *Landais*, from Bombay the 4th ultimo, last from Pondicherry, and the Brig *Norfolk*, from Padang, are the only arrivals since our last Report.

Passengers by the Landais.—M. Labadie, Y. Trotter, C. Bennet, W. Rodney.

By the Norfolk.—Master James Townsend.

The H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, is expected to proceed on her voyage to Calcutta on Sunday.

The *Palmira*, is expected to sail in the course of the day for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Passengers:—Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Ogilvie, E. Glass, Esq. Doctor Underwood, Mr. Mansell, Bengal Civil Service; Messrs. Butler, Jones, and Palin, Bengal Cadets.

The homeward bound Ship *Clyde*, Captain Munro, from Calcutta the 4th of August, arrived yesterday afternoon, after the foregoing was sent to the Press.

Passengers for Madras:—Mrs. Tennison, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Butt, Capt. Tennison, Royal Regt. Capt. Sotheby, B. A. Capt. Norfor; Mrs. Tremble, and Mrs. Shields, Servants.—For *England*: Major Burnie, H. M. 67th Regt. Lieut. Robinson, B. N. I. Lieut. Scott, do., Lieut. Hayes, H. M. 13th, Lieut. Hope, B. N. I. Mr. F. Healy.

[*Gov. Gaz. Sept.* 7.

The homeward bound Ship *Clyde*, Captain D. N. Munro, from Calcutta the 4th ultimo, anchored in the roads on Wednesday evening last.

PASSENGERS.

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. Tennison, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Butt, Captain Tennison, Royal Regt. Captain Sotheby, B. A. and Captain W. Norfor, Deputy Master Attendant.

FOR ENGLAND.—Major Bunce, H. M. 67th Regt. Lieutenant Robinson, B. N. I. Lieutenant Scott. do., Lieutenant Hayes H. M. 13th Regt. Lieutenant Hope, B. N. I. and Mr. F. Healy.

The Dutch Brig *Norfolk*, Capt. E. Kingsell, from Padang the 8th August, and Cuddalore the 4th September, also arrived the same day.

PASSENGER.

Mr. James Townsend.

Yesterday, the Ship *Palmyra*, Captain J. Lamb, sailed for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Ogilvie, E. Glass, Esq. Doctor Underwood, Mr. Mansell, Bengal Civil Service, Messrs. Butler, Jones, and Palin, Bengal Cadets.

The H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Mangles, was expected to sail for Calcutta last night.

The H. C. Ship *Rose* has not made her appearance; nor have any of the other Ships, expected from England, come in.

We have nothing of local interest to communicate to our readers.—The weather, since our last notice, has continued pluvious, and nearly treble the quantity of rain, usual at this season, has fallen.

The Drawing of the Madras Lottery was continued on Wednesday, when the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 1346 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1284 2574 3394 and 3477 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 277 1592 2349 2469 and 3604 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 9.

THE FORTIETH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fourth day's Drawing, Wednesday, 30th Aug. 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 3637 a Prize of 10 000 Rupees.
No. 627 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 1881 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
No. 2745 a Prize of 500 Rupees.

Nos. 144 466 702 722 823 1042 1427 1468 1565 1654 1694 1858 1869 2138 2545 2974 3139 3248 3343 3481 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 140 *Rupees each.*

10	48	71	82	173	202	239	264
286	302	415	478	516	617	635	671
843	872	923	956	959	973	1028	1031
1044	1057	1099	1116	1165	1198	1236	1281
1306	1345	1366	1370	1412	1444	1480	1515
1558	1567	1616	1658	1697	1720	1753	1758
1804	1895	1932	1973	2054	2065	2156	2170
2259	2298	2341	2355	2392	2424	2456	2491
2515	2528	2535	2672	2697	2717	2732	2741
2764	2807	2874	2884	2930	2936	2950	2991
3006	3019	3067	3077	3080	3119	3120	3227
3244	3281	3317	3377	3428	3468	3532	3659
3698	3710	3732	3811	3894	3905	3948	3953

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY Rs. As. 1st September, 1826.	Rs. As SELL
Prem. 27 8 Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26 8 Prem
Disct. 0 12 5 Per Cent Loan.....	1 4 Ditto
Prem. 0 2 New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0 2 Dist

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 6th JULY, 1826.

Mr. Holt MacKenzie, to be Secretary to the Governor General during the period of His Lordship's Tour to the Upper Provinces.

Mr. Andrew Stirling, to be Persian Secretary to the Governor General.

Mr. Edmund Molony, to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

THE 20TH JULY, 1826.

Mr. Edward C. Ravenshaw, to be Assistant to the Persian Secretary to the Governor General.

Mr. George T. Lushington, to be ditto ditto.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 4TH AUGUST, 1826.

Mr. H. Mundy, Salt Agent for the Southern Division of Cuttack.

THE 24TH AUGUST, 1826.

Mr. F. J. Becher, Assistant to the Collector of Midnapore.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH AUGUST, 1826.

Mr. Charles Garstin, to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS, ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta. 2TH AUGUST, 1826

GENERAL ORDERS.

Station Orders by Major Sale, under date the 6th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Seivwright, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to proceed to the King's Depot at Chinsurah, and Assistant Surgeon Mouat, to take Medical Charge of Major Cust's Detachment, on the Departure of the former Officer, are confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, Commanding His Majesty's 47th Regiment, directing the Quarter Master to entertain the proportion of Native followers, according to the number of Men composing the Detachments of Corps attached to the Regiment, is confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Walker to Captain Evanson, 54th, and Lieutenant Moore, 89th Regiments, the former to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, and the latter to Calcutta for One Month, on urgent private affairs, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for reasons specified:

14th Foot---Captain Hall, for Five Months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, to proceed to Calcutta, and from thence to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

31st Foot---Lieutenant Kingdom, for Two Months, from 1st July 1836, to proceed to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

31st Foot---Ensign Primrose, for Two Months, from 1st July 1826, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th August, 1826.

The Commander in Chief desires that General or other Officers, Commanding Stations of the Army, where His Majesty's Troops are quartered, will take the usual steps, according to existing Orders, for assembling the Annual Station Invaliding Committee, and for sending down to the Presidency the men who may be invalided. Those from the Station of Meerut, are to be embarked at Ghurmucktesir Ghaut, on or as soon after the 10th October next, as may be conveniently practicable, and Major General Reynell will nominate an Officer to the general charge, who will report to the Officers Commanding at the different Stations, the probable time of his arrival, in order that no delay may take place; and he will also transmit, Weekly States to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

All time-expired Soldiers of the season will accompany the Invalids---all Returns, &c. will be prepared and forwarded in the usual manner.

Lieutenant Price, who was promoted to that Rank, in the 47th Regiment, in General Orders No. 26, of the 10th June last, will continue to do duty with the 41st Regiment until further Orders.

The following Appointments on the Staff, are announced.

Major Fendall, 4th Dragoons, Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Captain Dawkins, Grenadier Guards, to be Private Secretary to his Excellency the Right Honorable the Vice-President.

Captain Sydney Cotton, Buffs, Military Secretary to Ditto.

Lieutenant Godfrey Mundy, 2d Queen's Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Ditto.

The following Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Staff are appointed to Colonel Cotton's Detachment:

Lieutenant George Butcher, of the 11th Dragoons, to be Adjutant.

Ensign J. D. Young, of the 44th Regiment, to be Quarter Master.

Lieutenant Havelock, 13th Light Infantry, to be Interpreter.

Serjeant Francis McNulty, of the 16th Dragoons, to be Serjeant Major.

Serjeant Thomas Hunt, of the 11th Dragoons, to be Quarter Master Serjeant.

Serjeant Thomas Goodlass, of the 11th Dragoons, to be Provost Serjeant.

Ensign Pennington, 44th Regiment, will join and do duty with Colonel Cotton's Detachment.

Captain Pennefather, of the 59th Foot, has 12 months Leave of Absence, to precede the Regiment to England, which, however, he will rejoin immediately upon its arrival from India. This Cancels the Leave granted to that Officer for Two Years in General Orders, of the 8th May last, No. 16.

The Appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, under date the 25th August last, of Lieutenant Browne, to act as Quarter Master to the 41st Regiment, vice Smith deceased, is confirmed.

The Division Order by Major-General Reynell, Commanding at Meerut, directing Lieutenant Lowe, 16th Lancers, to take charge of the Invalids proceeding to the Presidency from the Upper Provinces, is Confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th August, 1826.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot.

Captain Nicholas Chadwick, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Triphook who exchanges, 3d August, 1826.

31st Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Shaw to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Stafford deceased, 30th July, 1826.

Ensign Asaph Shaw to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Shaw promoted, 30th July, 1826.

Thomas Pender, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Shaw promoted, 30th July, 1826.

59th Foot.

Captain T. Triphook, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Chadwick who exchanges, 30th July, 1826.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant James Kennelly to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Waller deceased. 13th August, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of Fifteen Years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of Captains by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names; viz.

4th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant G. G. Shaw, 1st May, 1826.

30th Foot---Lieutenant W. Atkinson, 4th July 1826.

31st Foot---Lieutenant Charles Shaw, 18th May, 1826.

31st Foot---Lieutenant Arthur O'Leary, 18th April, 1826.

45th Foot---Lieutenant George Bell, 11th March, 1826.

The Volunteers from the 67th Regiment, now in Fort William, for His Majesty's Regiments on the Madras Establishment, will be embarked on the Ship *Circassian*, which has been provided by Government for their conveyance, as soon as she is reported in readiness for their reception, under the instructions of Captain Greville.

Captain Thorpe, 89th Regiment, is appointed to the Command of this Detachment, and all Documents connected with it, are to be made over to him. Lieutenant Macan, of the same Corps, will do duty with the Detachment, and Surgeon Mallock, 46th Regiment, will have Medical Charge.

Lieutenants Lowe, 16th Lancers, and Mainwaring 87th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the Invalids in Fort William.

Ensign Marshall, 31st Regiment, will join and do duty with Colonel Cotton's Detachment on its arrival at Berhampore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th August, 1826.

The Senior Officer of a Corps, on being appointed to Command a Station, must give up entirely the Command of his Regiment, and from that time he will not, as regards its interior economy, consider it as more especially under his Superintendence than any other Corps in the Cantonment.

The Officer who succeeds to the Command of the Corps will be held responsible, in all respects, for its appearance, good conduct, and discipline. The full powers of the Commanding Officer devolve upon him with the exception of altering any of the Standing Orders or known

established Practices of the Regiment, for which, by His Majesty's Regulations, he must obtain the sanction of the Senior and permanent Commanding Officer.

The Officer Commanding the Corps should invariably consult the Senior Officer respecting the Officers to be recommended for Promotion or Exchange, and especially on the Appointment of an Officer to the Adjutancy: Should any difference of opinion exist upon such points, it must be especially reported for the decision of the Commander in Chief, or stated on the body of the Return which is required periodically from the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

His Majesty's Regulations strongly enjoin unanimity and good understanding to be maintained amongst the Officers of a Corps: these feelings are essentially requisite in the Superior Officers, and where they exist, no difficulty can arise in carrying on the duties of the relative situations now alluded to. Courtesy will induce the Junior to consult with the Senior on all important matters connected with the Regiment, whilst the Senior, though freely giving his opinion, will see the necessity and justice of leaving unshackled the Junior, who is individually responsible for the discipline and good order of the Corps, even should a difference of opinion arise on the alteration of a Standing Order, which either may be a matter of importance, an early reference to the decision of the General Officer Commanding the District will decide the point without any breach of good feeling or mutual confidence.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Books, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD.
Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

We have not received any letters by these vessels from Rangoon, but have given an extract from the Hurkaru containing strange rumours, on the authority of Letters of the 12th current, of large armies being collected in different quarters. It is said that News had been brought to Rangoon that an army of 20,000 had collected at Prome and had advanced a body within 60 miles of the town, and that in consequence a detachment of H. M. 87th Regt. proceeded up the river on the 11th current, under the command of Captain Moore. No accounts had been received from them, but much firing is said to have been heard during the day. The 12th current we presume is meant.

We of course do not know to what credit these reports are entitled, but at present much does not seem to be attached to them.

[*John Bull Aug.* 29.

The subjoined Bankshall circular was issued yesterday. The Irishmen of India will be glad to see the arrival of a namesake announced, and for aught we know to the contrary, a *legitimate* descendant of the Great Prince of Munster. We have not heard if his Highness has yet signalised himself at a New Zealand *Clontarf*, but if all we hear be correct, he has arrived in time to do good service against the Burmans: If he be a descendant of "Brian the Brave" the Government would do well to avail themselves of his pugnacious powers:---

List of Passengers, &c. per Ship St. Patricia, (or St Patrick.) Captain P. Dillan, from Valparaiso 8th October, Booro, New Zealand and New Ireland 17th of July.

From New Zealand.---His Royal Highness Brian Boroimbe, a New Zealand Prince; Morgan McMurroch, a New Zealand nobleman and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince.

[*Beng. Hurk. Aug.* 30.

We understand, that a rather novel spectacle for Calcutta, was exhibited yesterday, at Entally. An ingenious person residing in that quarter of the town, had manufactured two Balloons, with cars attached, and a flag waving gracefully from each end of the car. The largest Balloon was about 18 feet in height, and the smallest about 12 feet. The diameter of the first might have been about nine, and of the other about six feet. The cars, which were framed of pasteboard, were gilt. The larger was three feet, the smaller a foot and a half long. The body of the Balloons appeared to have been made of tissue paper, tastefully painted with wreaths, and a variety of ingenious devices.

The Balloons were rendered buoyant by the rarefaction of the air by fire, and the smaller was let off about 20 minutes to 6 o' lock. It rose most majestically, took a north-westerly direction, and remained in sight about 20 minutes. The second Balloon was let off about 6 o'clock, and took a similar direction with the other. It is supposed they may have fallen in the neighbourhood of Dum Dum.

[*Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 31.

Burmah idols and sacred books, which are so common here, we see from the subjoined announcement, are considered of high value in England. Great numbers were brought round during the war, but we imagine if the peace lasts, that they will not be at all procurable in time to come.

"Captain Coe, late commander of a squadron in the East Indies, has presented to the University of Cambridge, an alabaster statue of a Burmese idol, taken from the sacred grove near Ava; and two religious books, beautifully executed on the Palmyra leaf, to which none but the Burmese priests are permitted to have access."

[*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 1.

It appears from the report of the Captain of the ship, which left Rangoon on the 13th ultimo, that several robberies had been on the river. The week before the vessel sailed some boats proceeding to Prome with goods had been plundered in the most daring manner, not far above Rangoon, and the formidable expedition described by the Hurkaru, was sent merely to chastise the robbers. One individual estimated his loss from the plunder of the above mentioned boats at 20,000 rupees. Not the slightest apprehension was entertained of any hostile feeling existing on the part of the *Burmese*.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 1.

The arrival of the *John Munroe*, Captain H. J. Greene, from Australia, 17th of May, Batavia, Singapore and last from Pedang 1st August, was announced in yesterday's Report. We have not as yet received papers either from Australia or Singapore, though we hope she has brought both. A list of her passengers, &c. is inserted in the usual place: the Captain of the late brig *Sun*, is a passenger on her. The H. C. Ship *George the Fourth* sailed from the New Anchorage for China, on the 31st; nine outward-bound vessels remained at Singapore.

[*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 2.

We have received Penang papers up to the 22d of July. They contain no news of any importance. The Gazette of the 15th announces the death of the Honourable W. Armstrong Clubley, Senior Member of Council. The paper of the 22d has the following account of a hurricane on the Island:---

"We have seldom had occasion to report on the state of the weather here, as hitherto it has been generally uniform. On Monday night last, however, the Island was visited with a tremendous gale from the west, which commenced at midnight and continued about two hours. The sudden gusts which succeeded each other, were very severe, and occasioned considerable damage to the Spice and Pepper Plantations in the western Districts, where not being sheltered, the gale was felt with greater violence. Several trees on the hills were torn up by the roots, and the Bungalows on them have all, more or less, experienced some injury; the Verandah of the Government Bungalow, we understand, has been blown down; but we are happy to add that in its whole progress the mischief did not extend to the loss of human lives.

"The Shipping in the harbour, it appears, were perfectly secure, as we have not heard of a single accident amongst them."

[*John Bull, Sept.* 2.

English News.

THE ENGLISHMAN—March 19.

Marlborough-street.---Two gentlemen, who gave their names Jos. Dixon and John Scott, were brought before Mr. Dyer from St. James's watch-house, charged with having injured the wrists, deranged the curls, and broken the tortoiseshell comb of Miss Mary Anne Witmore, a lady who lives by letting out her charms to the best bidder. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Scott, is a bushy whiskered shapely exquisite, just out of his five and twenty or thereabout, and a likely-looking subject to be rather rumbustical among the midnight belles; but his friend, Mr. Dixon, is altogether another sort of person in his appearance---so tall, so portly, so elderly, so sedate---such a propriety in the cut of his black suit, and of such an umbrageous breadth in his brims, that we really wonder he had not more wit than to meddle with Miss Witmore---or any other Miss of Miss Witmore's peculiar *caste*. The gentlemen having been placed side by side at the bar, Miss Witmore, arrayed in a yellow-lined purple Opera-cloak, a French white bonnet, crowned with rosebuds, and her dainty digits enveloped in a choice chinchilla, advanced before the bench in measured steps, supported by another of the sisterhood, by name Miss Marian Jocasta Jones, and having made a "finishing seminary obeisance" to the Magistrate, she said, "May it please your Worship---I hope I will be allowed to speak?" "Speak on, Madam," said his Worship---"speak on---there is no one interupting you:" and Miss Witmore having again made her very best curtesy, proceeded as follows, whilst all her rose-buds trembled as she spoke: ---May it please your Worship then---last night I was at the theatre---*of course*; and after that I went to sup with some gentlemen at the saloon---*of course*; and of course, while me and the gentlemen were supping, these gentlemen (Messrs. Dixon and Scott) came in; and they also asked me to sup, which *of course* I refused, as I was supping already with the other gentlemen; and I make it a point not to encourage two set of gentlemen at once---because I think it would be extremely unfair to other ladies. Then, after supper, my own gentlemen having bid me good night, these party of gentlemen asked me to take a glass of wine, and *of course* I accepted it. The gentlemen are quite strangers to me, but I admitted their civilities *of course*: and they were afterwards polite enough to say, they would see me and my friend, Miss Jones, home in a coach. Well, Sir, a coach was called, and me and Miss Jones and these two gentlemen got into it, and I ordered the coachman to drive to Carmarthen-street; but we had not gone many yards, before these gentlemen began to proceed to great length, which *of course* I was not going to submit to in such a situation. Then, Sir, I called to the coachman, to stop; but he did'nt hear me it seems, else he would have stopped *of course*: upon which the small gentleman there (Mr. Scott), *gripped* my wrists so as to pain me immensely, and the large one proceeded to be very rude, quite unbecoming in a gentleman of his age. Also he deranged my hair---also he took improper liberties---also he broke my tortoiseshell comb---also he was extremely rude. *Of course* I cried murder out of the window; and at last the watchmen stopped the coach, and I gave the gentlemen in charge to them *of course*." Miss Jocasta Jones corroborated Miss Witmore's statement, and so did the watchmen---one of whom assured the Magistrate, that when Miss Witmore stepped out of the coach "her curls was *wherry* much ruffled, and she was quite *unfolded* as it were." ---The gentlemen were now called upon for their defence, and though both of them spoke at once, Mr. Dixon, the elderly, quite overpowered his young friend, ---"I declare, upon my honour and veracity, it is no such thing as these ladies have represented, said Mr. Dixon; "indeed, the vixen was too tipsy to know anything about the matter, for she was mad—absolutely mad with drink; and I do assure you, Sir, we ought to have appeared as complainants, instead of standing at this bar to defend ourselves against these most pernicious women. *Women*, indeed!---why they are absolutely she-wolves, in women's clothing." Here Miss Witmore shook her rosebeds in a very angry manner, and thrust her arms up to her elbow in her chinchilla, whilst Miss Jones contented herself with drawing down the corners of her mouth, and ejaculating "*poor man.*"---The angry Mr. Dixon proceeded: "It is true we went to the saloon, like fools as we were! and it is true that we foolishly asked this wanton (meaning Miss Witmore) to take a glass of champagne with us, and she did, glass after glass, drinking like a fish, and conducting herself so violently, that at last the man who keeps the saloon said to her---'Come, you hussey, I'll have none of your tricks here tonight; and if you don't behave yourself, I'll hop you off to the watch-house in no time!' She then promised him she would be a good girl; but his back was hardly turned when she insisted upon our giving her another bottle of champagne."-- It's false, and I tell you so to your teeth; you know you *forced* it upon me. Do you think *I* wanted your nasty champagne, indeed--foh!"--"Whether you wanted it or not, you would let us have no peace till we gave it to you," rejoined Mr. Dixon; and then he went on to state, that after the ladies had imbibed the last bottle, Miss Jocasta Jones incited him and his friend to accompany Miss Witmore home, alleging that "the poor thing would have no sleep" if they were guilty of such a breach of politesse as to leave her to go home alone; that on consequence of this representation, Mr. Dixon said to the waiter, "go call a coach, and let a coach be called, and let the caller of the coach call, *coach:*" ---that the coach came when it was called, and they all got into it, but it no sooner began to rumble than Miss Witmore began to grumble, at not having had more wine; that therefore Mr. Dixon attempted to convince her she had more than enough; and, for his pains, Miss Witmore boxed his ears so furiously, that had not his young friend, Mr. Scott, held her hands, he verily believed she would hardly have left him an ear to hear with. In conclusion, he declared that neither he nor his friend offered either of the ladies any offence, not in the least, no offence in the world. This statement was substantiated by Mr. Scott; and Miss Witmore having replied, the Magistrate observed, that the complaint of the ladies was corroborated by the fact of their having called for assistance from the coach window; and therefore, unless they could now come to some understanding between themselves, the gentlemen must put in bail to answer the complaint at the Quarter Sessions. "For," said his Worship, "whatever these women may be, they are entitled to the protection of the law, and are not to be ill-treated with impunity. All parties seemed satisfied with this "permission to arrange," and after an hour and a half's talk in the waiting room, Messrs. Dixon and Scott purchased their peace by paying Miss Witmore a couple of sovereigns to buy her a new comb and another bottle of champagne.

JOHN BULL,—April 9.

What is called a Court, was held at the India House in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday, at which sundry persons who have no chance of being heard any where else made speeches on the subject of Mr. Buckingham's ejectment from India, in consequence of having published a newspaper violently hostile to the Government.

With respect to the affair of Mr. Buckingham, we have no intention to discuss it. We have suffered ourselves from official violence, and have had our offices entered and taken possession of, on account of fines paid years before, and we can get no redress---the culprits are not given up to us, and our rights as Englishmen and citizens have been outraged by the underlings of Government; and we are told we must sit down under the grievance. With Mr. Buckingham the case is widely different, because all men are bound, as we think, to conform to the laws of a country or colony to which they, for their own ends, choose voluntarily to submit themselves.

Subjects in Colonies and Settlements necessarily yield up so much of their national rights as the peculiar circumstances of the Colony or Settlement appear to require: it is this necessary cession of previlege, *according to the peculiar law* of the settlement, which gives to the actions and conduct of Governors of Colonies an air of tyranny or violence which, in fact, does not belong to the person, but to the office of Colonial Chief.

Amongst the different enactments peculiar to our Colonies, the restriction of the press is, we believe, universal; and when the peculiarities of a Colonial population are considered, it will not appear to be an injudicious or prepossterous one; at all events it exists, and when a literary man makes a venture to establish a paper or other periodical work in one of those settlements or colonies, he does it, knowing beforehand the restraint under which his pen is to be placed. It is as much a part and parcel of the Colonial Constitution as any other enactment. To brave the power necessarily entrusted to the head of the Colonial Government for the sake of writing fine, and at best exciting discontent and ferment in a society not provided with legal means of improving their state, but existing in dependence upon the mother country, seems hardly worth all the trouble into which Mr. Buckingham has fallen, it being shewn that if he had contented himself without indulging in philippics against the Government, he would now have been a rich instead of an embarrassed man. Having preferred the abuse of a Government appointed by the Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, it does seem odd that Mr. Buckingham should be brought forward as an object for part of the funds of that very [illegible] bestowed; however, this is not our point.

What we admire in the burlesque debate of this Oriental Parliament, is, the speech of Doctor Gilchrist---we have censured the Learned Gentleman's proceedings as far as the journeymen are concerned, because we saw no evidence of an intention to improve their morals, or provide for their religious instruction. We find in the report of the Debate, that Doctor Gilchrist not only amused the audience by professing a personal friendship for the Devil, but actually convulsed his hearers with laughter, by *quoting* from *Scripture* the words of our blessed Saviour, and applying them to Mr. Marjoribanks, the Chairman.

JOHN BULL—April 16.

It seems quite settled amongst a certain class of writers who obtain their intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, through letters from one or two of the inferior *winkle* keepers, that Lord Charles Somerset will be removed from his government upon his arrival at home, and be succeeded by Sir Rufane Donkin, K. C. B.—in *case he be* we shall be mightily surprized.

Every thing—even improvements—is done in extremes in this empire. The City of Edinburgh (with all reverence be it spoken) was for ages proverbial for qualities the farthest removed from delicate, and was as cognizable as poor Polonius in the lobby, at no trifling distance from its towering streets—the "march of delicacy," however, has been so rapid, that, as we find by the following account, a dairy has sprung up, far excelling, in neatness and elegance, most of the dwellings of the human creatures circumjacent. The provincial papers say—

"There is now erecting at Edinburgh the most splendid shippen in the island. It is situated at the foot of Arthur's Seat, close to Holyrood House, the ancient residence of the Kings of Scotland. The buildings which compose the dairy form an additional ornament even to the 'City of Palaces.' They are erected of the fine white stone, the proximity of which to Edinburgh has contributed so much to its grandeur, and present a handsome front *of three stories in the centre*, surmounted with a dome, and of two stories in wings. The dome gives air and light to the cow-house, which is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth. The roof is twenty-one feet in height, and is supported by two rows of cast-iron pillars. The whole is finished with as much neatness as a chapel, and the light from the sides is transmitted through handsome sashed windows which would not disgrace a fashionable drawing-room. *At one end of this large apartment is a gallery, from whence the two hundred splendidly accommodated cows may be seen---and every arrangement* is such that, instead of a dirty and disgusting scene, it will be a very pleasant sight."

What the peculiar nature of the arrangements which have been made may be, we cannot exactly imagine, but the idea of installing cows in a saloon, and erecting a gallery whence they may be viewed with pleasure, has at least the merit of novelty—the inimitable Rogers says, "the display originates in a noble rivalry with Ireland; the Irish are famous for their Bulls, and the Scots are determined to be celebrated for their Cows."

JOHN BULL,---April 23.

The popular *breach of privilege* called reporting the debates of the House of Commons, has certainly one great advantage even beyond the mere publication to the world of the matter actually delivered in Parliament; it affords those *out of doors* criterion whereby to judge of the weight and importance of Honourable Gentlemen *within doors;* for, by the parenthetical illustrations of the reporters, such as

"*Hear, Hear*," "*Much cheering*," "*Coughing and noise*," &c.---the *prophane* (as the Masons have it) are tolerably well enlightened as to the attention paid to Speakers *in the Lodge*.

The Parliamentary Debates in the OLD TIMES newspaper of Wednesday, contain the following Report of the Speech of that never-to-be-sufficiently admired and utterly-to-be-deified Patriot, MR. HENRY BROUGHAM, who having netted (after paying gig-hire, turnpikes, and all that) thirty two pounds, six shillings, and seven pence halfpenny, upon the circuit, has returned to his duty as the advocate for Parliamentary Representative for the free and independent borough of WINCHELSEA. The Speech, we believe, by the report, to have been as good as any speech of MR. BROUGHAM'S, and therefore we cannot but judge that some most extraordinary change has taken place in his influence in that assembly, to name which, until a later period of the Session, is "rather a ticklish matter," and that in spite of smelling bottles, essences, Laudanum (a la WILBERFORCE) and all the stimulants and supports which nature "sore fatigued" requires, MR. HENRY BROUGHAM is, what would any where else be called "going down in the world."

We extract---that is bodily---scissors and paste-wise---his speech as reported in the *Times* on the Corn Laws; we offer no opinion---we would not presume to do so---but we give it with the *illustrations of the reporter* as we found it; and if we did not see the name of the never-to-be-sufficiently-adored and deified barrister's name prefixed to it, we should have thought---not by the matter of the speech, but the nature of the interruptions, that it had been a melancholy homily of that most respectable bookseller, MR. BUTTERWORTH, or a retrenching speculation of that *quondam* contractor and most exemplary currier and leather-seller MR. MABERLY, of Shirly House and the King Street Bazaar.---Here follows the speech.

MR. BROUGHAM rose, *amidst loud cries of "question" and other manifestations of impatience, which rendered the commencement of his speech totally inaudible. When the noise subsided, he was heard to say that he wished to speak shortly to this question*,---whether the house should go into a committee, not to enter upon an investigation of the subject, but to adopt a legislative measure to settle this question. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite did not accede to the motion to settle finally this important question, from a feeling connected with the probable short duration of Parliament---a question of infinitely greater importance than any others, and highly so with respect to the different relations in which it stood to the whole wealth of the country. The settlement is a question he (Mr. Brougham) considered of great importance. The Right Hon. Gent. was not willing to have it discussed on the present occasion, because there would not be sufficient time to discuss it, thinking it desirable, no doubt, to refer the question to the country. He (Mr. Brougham) did not view it so. He thought that if the House settled this question as they ought to settle it, and as the country ought to wish it to be settled, they need not fear to meet their constituents. But the course pursued by the Right Honourable Gentleman could not be satisfactory to either of the two parties in this affair. He had not stated what the intentions of the Government were; and the uncertainty in which he had left both of the two classes, would cause them to put their own construction upon the matter, and to be influenced by their own feelings. This was seen exemplified in the case of the Hon. Member for Surrey (Mr. H. Sumner,) who said he viewed with alarm the fearful doctrine of the Right Hon. Gentleman. Would the manufacturers be satisfied? Would the consumers be satisfied? The reason why they could not discuss the question now, was because the discussion would prevent their meeting the country! Inconvenient as the discussion might now be, particularly in respect to the currency (the only obstacle which weighed with him) which the Committee might by shewing it to be either insuperable, or by disposing of it; yet the question ought not to be put off till next session, with no certainty that it would be then decided. In what state was the country in the mean time? No man who had land to sell knew what to ask; or who wanted to buy, and knew what to give. All reasonable men would agree that as the measure was not originally a permanent one, the time was now arrived for adopting a permanent measure---for putting an end to an arrangement liable to weighty objections. There should be a fair protecting duty to enable our agriculturists to maintain a competition with those of other countries. This measure would not lower prices or rents so to much as prevent fluctuating rents. It would be wrong in him to express a belief that it would tend to lower prices or rents. With lower prices, however, he trusted there would be lower wages in one department of labour---that of the public service; he hoped that the salaries of public servants which had been augmented would be reduced, and those parts of the public burthens lightened---(*coughing*); that relief would be afforded in the only way in which country gentlemen could be served. (*coughing.*) They would then have lower county rates and lower poor rates. (*coughing*) With these views, and in order that the question might be set at rest, he should vote for the motion."

All this coughing is bad work---and although it is reported in the Old TIMES to have appended, we really believe it did occur; for the CHRONICLE, another crony of BROUGHAM'S, and in which BROUGHAM occasionally flourishes himself, or at all events, controuls the flourishings of others---the CHRONICLE has the report of the "*vastly ungenteel*" interruptions even put stronger, and tells us that the Honourable Gentleman got excessively *twitchy* at the noise, and that the House grew impatient, and that cries of question resounded long before the Learned Gentleman concluded.

We are extremely sorry for this, because in all assemblies every man should be heard---and we are still more sorry because, if MR. BROUGHAM loses his consequence as an orator before the 11th of next month, there will be no glory in beating him upon the West India question, where beaten he must be.

JOHN BULL—APRIL 30.

THAT eminent dramatist, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, revived his favourite entertainment, called "Parliamentary Reform," at the Theatre Royal St. Stephen's on Thursday; but owing to the staleness of the subject and the general construction of the plot, all the principal actors threw up their parts, and several provincial performers made their first appearance in them. The piece was consequently condemned, although already cut down to a farce.

AN advertisement appears in the BURY newspaper of last week, announcing the benefit concert of MR. REEVE, which was to take place on Friday, the 21st inst. The following list of performers strikes us to be rather curious :---

VOCAL PERFORMERS.
MISS REEVE!
MISS M. REEVE!!
MISS L. REEVE!!!
MISS H. REEVE!!!!
MISS K. REEVE!!!!!

INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.

Leader of the Band---Mr. JOHN REEVE, jun, from London!

Principal Second Violin---MISS REEVE!
Violins---MISS L. and MISS K. REEVE!!
Viola---MISS M. REEVE.
Flute Flageolet---MISS H. REEVE!!!
Violoncello---MR. REEVE.

HARPS!!!
MR. REEVE, MISSES M. and L. REEVE!

PIANO FORTES!!!
MISS REEVE, MISS K. REEVE.

MR. JOHN REEVE, jun. *will play two Grand Fantasias on Stodart's Patent Compensation Grand Piano-forte.*

Such a family may assuredly be said to live in the greatest harmony among themselves.

THE SUN,—MAY 6.

A young Lady, residing at Bromley, lately sent a servant to a circulating library at Stratford, to procure *Hogg's Tales*. The servant by the way forgot the name of the book, and was greatly perplexed what to do; but, after some cogitation, she thought she had hit it, and asked for "Pigs' tails." The man of books stared, and said she had mistaken the place; she must go to the pork-shop next door. "This reminds us," says the Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, "of a circumstance which happened in the North Riding of Yorkshire. A lady having gone into a bookseller's shop, to order a book, entered into conversation with the master of the shop, and among other things observed, 'That she had just got Crabbe's Tales, and thought them excellent.' A lady who was present, and heard the observation with evident astonishment, on the departure of the speaker, went up to the bookseller, and with a very grave face, asked 'If he could tell her how the crabs' tales were dressed, as she was very desirous of tasting them.'

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—One of the greatest discoveries yet made in navigation has transpired, although the patent has been abandoned in consequence of the technicalities of the patent laws, and the probabilities of litigation. Three-fourths of the fuel now used in steam-navigation will be saved, the vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machiney, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety-valve, &c. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, as compared with that now in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the one is in contact with the burning coals, which surmount it; their heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapour, at the temperature of 656 deg. of Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced, the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicated with the well. The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again, with 140 horse power.

IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.---In consequence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of erecting a bridge of wood or stone across the Neva, at St. Petersburgh, we understand it is in contemplation to build a suspension bridge, with an arch of above 1,000 feet span. It is to be composed of three distinct parts, consisting of a centre and two sideways. The sideways are to be each nine feet wide, for carts, &c.; the centre way 31 feet wide, with a road-way of 21 feet in the middle, for carriages, and the rest for foot-paths. The suspension chains are to have a total section of 400 square inches. This is certainly too little for the bridge to remain safe for any considerable length of time, if not absolutely so for the first erection. The bottom of the river is about 42 feet below the ordinary water-line, and in floods the waters rise about 18 or 20 feet above the ordinary water-line.---*News of Literature and Fashion.*

EQUITABLE LOAN BANK.

At a Meeting held on Monday, Dr. LUSHINGTON, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair, Mr. WILKS produced and read the desired report :—

It recapitulated the circumstances under which the company had originated, and denied that it could be truly imputed to the Company that it was instituted for the benefit of any Solicitor, Secretary, or other individual. It had received the sanction of the most eminent persons in the metropolis for their rank and philosophy. Mr. Shadwell, who had been consulted, thought the original holders of shares were entitled to come in and sign the deed, but were not entitled to any share in the proceeds until they had signed; 30,000*l.* had been raised by deposits upon shares; of this sum 12,000*l.* had been paid for the College of Physicians, 4,000*l.* for repairs, and 14,000*l.* had been applied in conducting the affairs of the Company. The outstanding debts were 3,000*l.* The sum due for the Solicitor's bill was 5,179*l.* (Of this Mr. Wilks declared that he had expended no less than 3,000*l.* cash out of his own pocket, in fees to Counsel), which sum had been paid. The larger sum was expended in bringing up witnesses from various parts of the country---in advertisements, and other modes of meeting the opposition which they encountered in Parliament. When all demands were paid, the Directors anticipated from the sale of the College of Physicians, a sum of 8,500*l.* would remain to be divided amongst the Proprietors. This, if it were divided to each who had paid a deposit, would produce about 8s. per share; and if the affairs should be wound up as favourably as was expected; and the division was confined to those who had at present signed the deed, a dividend of 12s. or 15s. in the pound would be made. A great change had taken place in the circumstances of the country since the scheme had first been brought forward, and it would be difficult to obtain the requisite capital. The Report, therefore, recommended that the Company should be dissolved, and that, after all demands were paid, they should divide the residue amongst those who were legally entitled.

After much desultory conversation, a resolution was come to, that all holders of scrip receipts and certificates who have executed, or may execute the deed, should be entitled to receive any dividend that may arise.

A Subscriber complained that so large a sum as 16,000*l.* had been expended on the College of Physicians, before it was certain that a Bill could be obtained, or the Compauy be established.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that as one, undoubtedly he could not make any answer with respect to the propriety of a measure, for the expediency of which the whole body had to answer.

After mutual professions, the meeting thus terminated.

JOHN BULL,—MAY 7.

IT is with great pleasure we are able to announce the progressive tranquillization of the disturbed districts—the effect produced upon the minds of the sufferers by the prompt and gracious kindness of their KING, and the generous contributions of their wealthier fellow-subjects has been most powerful; but while those parts which before were agitated by the pressure of distress have been recovering their quietude, the spirit of insubordination of a somewhat different character, has shewn itself in Yorkshire, where the YORK HUSSARS, under the command of LORD GRANTHAM, have been compelled to act against the mob.

In considering the present state of the disturded districts, and the question generally, it is with unaffected concern, and with feelings of the deepest regret, that we find ourselves under the necessity of withholding any portion of the respect and credit which we have ever considered due to the Ministers of the Crown during the long period of their great and essential services to the country. But we have a paramount duty to perform, and as we have never, directly nor indirectly, suffered our principles to be influenced by private or mercenary motives, (which few other public journalists can with equal truth affirm,) we shall not be deterred from frankly stating our opinions, although they may not be agreeable to those, who, in their general policy, are entitled not only to ours, but to the gratitude and affection of the country.

One lamentable effect has already been produced upon the immediate interests of the administration, by the unfortunate difference of opinion which prevails in the body itself, respecting the Roman Catholic Question, and which, demanding a sacrifice on one part of the Cabinet, to the policy of the other, induced the postponement of the dissolution of Parliament, when it would have been most favourable to the return of members friendly to their own policy and supported by the public voice! A general election in the present chaos and contention of sentiments and principles to which a new era has given rise, is likely to be attended with consequences as little satisfactory to Government as to the general interests of the people.

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It is now that [redacted] Ultra-Whigs begin to [redacted] distress and the fever[redacted] mind furnish the eleme[redacted] and Ministers will find to[redacted] couragement and adoption of [redacted] PLES, which have almost ren[redacted] the happy allusion of MR. CA[redacted] Whig "*Thunder*," have produced t[redacted] consequence of making them too l[redacted] maintenance of those sound and wholesome principles which have for the last thirty years preserved the Crown and Constitution from the innovating hands of Desperadoes and Revolutionists.

[redacted]is in vain to deny the effect of the new view[redacted] free trade upon the different branches of our [redacted] manufactories; the very approach to their effective [redacted]eration has been marked by confusion and distress, and of this the *Jesuitical supporters* of the scheme, in and out of Parliament, were fully aware when they cheered the progress of such measures under the fostering care of their political opponents.

But we pass over this question, which requires a more detailed examination than we can bestow upon it to-day.—We may generally observe upon it, that what may be very sound in theory, and applicable to a NEW State or Government, may not only be ineffective but mischievous, when partially applied to a Country whose Institutions as well as habits and customs are fixed and matured, and which have been formed from long and successful experience (an experience founded on the realization of the highest state of commercial prosperity ever attained by any people in ancient or modern times) to "work well."

The point on which we consider the administration to have more immediately erred, is in the application, or rather in the nature of the remedies to which they have resorted in the pressing and *unexpected* emergency which arose in the latter end of the year 1825. That such a crisis should have been *unexpected* is, perhaps, the most serious charge we could bring against experienced statesmen—because we will venture to affirm, that very few men of business in the City of London were altogether *unprepared for a change*, although, perhaps, not provided against so sudden and so consuming an explosion. If the measures which Parliament have adopted in an emergency as a REMEDY, or something of a similar character, had been resorted to as a PREVENTIVE twelve or eighteen months ago, the WHOLE EVIL might have been averted---or at least those *only who ought to suffer, would have suffered in the crisis*. Instead of opening channels for the dispersion of our supposed superabundance, and acting as if we *were really too rich* and must find an outlet for our surplus, we had ascertained the stability of our wealth by some more accurate test than the phrenzy of speculation, we have no hesitation in affirming our conviction, that little or none of that distress which is now assuming so serious a character would have arisen.

But, alas, the evil has come upon us, and the question is limited to the remedy—but here we must protest against any of that "whimpering and whining sentiment" which persons ignorant of the resources and energy of this great country profess—and hence augur our "decline and fall," as if a giant were to be slain by the prick of a pin. No—our anxiety is even in such a moment directed rather towards the means which our temporary sufferyings may afford to the conspirators against our rights and liberties under the guise of patriots and reformers, than excited by any apprehension of permanent injury to the great interests of the commonwealth! It is on *this* account that we feel called upon to examine impartially the measures of Government, and to condemn every appearance of relaxation in those great constitutional principles which have hitherto fixed them firm in the seat of government and spread peace and happiness among the people.

We are fully aware of the difficulties by which Government is surrounded in such a crisis as the present---perhaps they have only a choice of difficulties from which to elicit their measures---but in this choice they may, and ought to be assured, that every thing is to be avoided which in healing a temporary wound shall permanently affect the general Constitution.

We cannot but consider the present scheme for relieving the distresses of the manufacturers as indiscreet and insidious as it will be ineffectual IN ITSELF---the distress of these unfortunate men did not arise from a deficient supply of food in the markets---but from the want of means to *purchase* it. It matters little to a man without a shilling in his pocket, whether the loaf is a shilling or ten-pence---or even sixpence; give him the means of purchase, and there is food enough to be procured. We say, therefore, that the measure is and must be ineffectual *per se*---it must be coupled with some other measure even to produce the smallest effect! but here what is made a concurrent measure is the really effective one, and is altogether left out of view by the Legislature, and cast upon the waters to be gathered up by the

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for the *prompt* and *immediate* rescue of the manufacturers from starvation? This would have been an act of paternity hailed and acknowledged by the sufferers, and have remained for ever in their hearts as a check to the insidious attacks of faction when they may hereafter invite them to shake off *an oppressive*

But there is something worse in all [illegible] than the mere inefficiency of the measure. It is shaking off the responsibility from Government and throwing it in a moment of existing and unfounded prejudice upon the landholders, who are hereby held up to the country in a crisis of unprecedented suffering as the REAL CAUSERS of the existing distress! It is in vain for ministers *in words* to declare that they entertain no such conviction. FACTS are left to speak for themselves---distress arises; the manufacturers are without food; what is to be done? *abrogate* THE CORN LAWS; *let loose the bonded stores, and the people need no longer submit to privations.*" All the argument---all the logic,---all the effort at explanation, are vain in the face of a stubborn and legible application of *such a* REMEDY TO SUCH AN EXIGENCY!

When the embarrassments, which *ought to have been foreseen*, arose in the money market, the REMEDY applied, which we repeat might have been all and all to us had it been resorted to as a PREVENTIVE, operated to SINK instead of *elevating* and *reviving* PUBLIC CREDIT; and we firmly believe in no country but this---in any period of recorded history, could the *public credit* have survived under *such* a remedy!

In providing expedients instead of a straight forward application of direct measures to the question which has now assumed the character of distress among the manufactures, the agricultural interests have received their first death-blow, and we firmly believe that the earliest measure of the new Parliament will be, manfully and independently, as the *new* members will then feel themselves to be---to sweep away the Corn Laws, and bring back all the miseries and privations from which the landholders, *without the protecting hand, or aid of any other interest in the country*, have only just now redeemed themselves.

Let Ministers and the country, however, be assured, that the only *inartificial* riches of the country are to be found in the soil---that all the quackery of political economy applied to discourage cultivation, must eventually re-act upon every class in the community, and that the present senseless cry against CORN LAWS (we speak not of their modification or adaptation to circumstances), if attended with success, will in its operation be just as beneficial in its result as the destruction of the power looms to the poor deluded creatures who have been urged on by their blindness to attack them. WE ourselves were told by a large retail trader in a provincial city, during the period of agricultural pressure, that his usual receipts of 500l per week from the families of resident country gentlemen and farmers, had been reduced to less than 30!

But one word more---We are aware that it is much easier to condemn measures than to originate them; we will just therefore remark, that if Ministers were induced to take the measure of opening the stored corn as a remedy---they ought at the same time *immediately* to have placed the amount of duties upon it---said to be 200,000*l.* to the account of the suffering manufacturers!

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

THE breach of privilege by which alone the Reports of Parliamentary debates are printed and published, has so long been winked at, and has so gradually grown into usage, that it would be almost thought at this time of day an infringement of the liberty of the subject to enforce the prohibition which exists at this moment in as full force as it did the day after its enactment. The good reason given for this laxity on the part of the House of Commons, is, that it enables those out of doors to know and reason upon what is going on within doors, and most especially on the eve of a general election it is popular, since at that critical period the constituents of those who make speeches, may, from the reports in the newspapers, form their opinions of the sitting members, and decide in their own minds whether they shall reward their fidelity and patriotism by returning them again, or punish their inattention to their interests, by ousting them for others at the ensuing appeal to the country.

It must be evident, then, that just at this moment the correctness of these reports is particularly important; and that at all events those who are permitted to commit a breach of privilege every night of their lives, for the sake of doing a general good by the publication of the debate, should not, out of negligence, or something worse, prevent not only the objects for which they are allowed to *report*, but even the words of Honourable Gentlemen who address the House.

We are led into these remarks by having read two reports of Mr. RICHARD MARTIN'S speech in the debate on Reform, performed last Thursday. The one appeared in the *Times* and the other in the *Courier*; the latter being, we suppose, copied from some morning paper which we do not see. The total dissimilitude of the two reports renders it worth while to insert both, and, after a perusal of them, our reader, if he be one of MR. MARTIN'S constituents, will, we think, be mightily puzzled whether to believe the one or the other, or to discredit both.

The *Times* report says –

"MR. R. MARTIN thought that the eve of a general election---an occasion when no man could say when he left that house at the conclusion of the session whether he should ever enter it more (hear and laughter)---was no time for the agitation of this question. For himself he should only say, whether he was returned to Parliament or not---and he could not answer for his return, as a corrupt opposition (headed by one who was indebted to him for his seat in that House, had been hatched against him,) whether he was again returned to sit in Parliament, or whether he was deprived of that honour, he should never attribute his defeat to Parliamentary corruption. The Hon. Gent. spoke at some length against the motion."

The COURIER report runs thus:—

"MR. R. MARTIN said, he could not let the opportunity pass, of making an observation upon one circumstance which had been urged by the Hon. Gentleman opposite as evidence of the defective system of representation; he meant the assertion, that among the majority which had voted for separating the offices of Treasurer of the Navy and the President of the Board of Trade, there could be found the name of only one County Member, Now he (Mr. M.) happened to be that County Member. (Cries of there was another.) He stood corrected. He believed there was the name of another County Member in that Majority, and he believed he could say, that that County Member gave his vote as independently as he (MR. MARTIN) or any other Honourable Member of that House. It had been also said, that the Honourable Members who formed the majority on that occasion, were placemen. Now, he could say for himself, that he did not hold any office under the Crown. He once held an office under the Crown, but that office he gave up when the union between Ireland and this country was effected, and he told the Ministers of that day that he (MR. M.) should be as ready to support the Government as he was when he held a valuable office. That pledge he had redeemed."

Now since there does not appear in the *one*, one word of what appears in the *other* of these two versions, we only ask what reliance can be placed upon the published reports of parliamentary debates?

THE following is the detail of the observance of the KING'S Birth-day, at DUBLIN CASTLE:---

"KING'S BIRTH DAY.---Tuesday last being the day appointed, by the Irish Court, to celebrate his MAJESTY'S birth day, *their Excellencies* the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness WELLESLEY gave a splendid Ball at the Castle---between nine and ten o'clock the company began to arrive, and in a short time St. Patrick's Hall became quite crowded. The company were in the highest costume, the ladies wearing feathers and trains, and the gentlemen court dresses and swords. At a little after ten, the band playing the national anthem of "God save the King," announced the entrance of *their* Excellencies, preceded by the numerous members of the household, all habited in their rich state dresses. The procession moved slowly and regularly till it ascended the steps of the platform, when the officers ranged themselves in a row on each side of the throne. We were gratified to observe both *their* Excellencies looking remarkably well. The Lord Lieutenant wore a scarlet uniform, covered with the richest embroidery, and in addition the diamond star and garter, and the insignia of the Order of Saint Patrick. The Marchioness Wellesley, with a laudable desire to promote the trade of this country, always appears in dresses of Irish manufacture, and we were glad to perceive it has been almost universally followed. On the present occasion, *her Excellency* wore a pink and silver train, embroidered in small silver shamrocks. The head-dress was a superb plume of white feathers, roses and lappets. The Marchioness stood unrivalled.

"Immediately after their Excellencies' arrival, the dancing commenced with an English country dance The ball was opened by Lady Susan Hotham and the Honorable Captain Keppel.

"Amongst the company, we observed—

"The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earls of Howth, Rosse, Hathdown, Langford, and Dunraven, Viscount Gort, Lords E. Chichester, Dunsany, Clonbrook, Castlecoote, Longford, Massy, Mount Sandford, Muskerry, Honorables Messrs, Barnewall, Prittie, Hans Blackwood, G. Toler, W. Browne, Howard, Ongley and Hanley, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, the Commander of the Forces, Sir Colquhoun Grant, the Marchioness of Sligo, Countesses of Howth, Dunraven, and Clanricarde, Viscountess Gort, Right Hon. Ladies E. Dawson, F. Balfour, L. Knox Gore, A. Gregory, C. O'Donel, E. Chichester, T. Bligh, Dunsany, Brandon, Castlecoote, Manners, and Muskerry."

Somebody observed to CAPTAIN O'FLANNAGAN, how crowded and brilliant the assembly appeared—"Och, faith," said the Captain—"and isn't it because there are so many *Absentees* present?" The whole affair went off with great eclat.

It will be seen that in the above account we have put in *italics* the word "*Excellencies*," when it refers to the MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY. The title of *Excellency* is conferred only upon the representative of Royalty, and certainly is not intended to be shared; one might as well call a Bishop's wife, "The Right Reverend Mother," as a Lord Lieutenant's lady, "*her* Excellency"—but they do strange things in those parts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
MAY 15.

A work has just appeared under the title of "The Plain Speaker," which will be found singularly attractive from the novelty of the subjects, and the manner in which they are treated. The author seems determined to justify the title he has chosen for his work, specially in the anecdotes and remarks on individuals collaterally introduced, among whom appear, very prominently, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Byron, Thomas Moore, Horne Tooke, the Author of Waverly, Sheridan, Burke, Southey, Peter Pindar, Godwin, Bentham, Canning, Cobbett, Blackwood, Marquis Wellesley, Wilberforce, Sir Hudson Lowe, Croker, the Duke of Wellington, Gifford, Leigh Hunt, Owen of New Lanark, Irving of the Caledonian chapel, Erskine, the Westminister Reviewers, Kean, Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Eldon, Mr. Hobhouse, the Duke of Bedford, &c. &c.

The sale of the first portion of Lord Radstock's pictures took place on Friday, in Mr. Christie's large room, which was completely filled with company, amongst whom were several persons of distinction. We give a list of those which sold best, with the names of purchasers. 'A Holy family,' by A. Carracci, 400 guineas, Mr. Buchannan: 'Argus reposing beneath a Tree,' by Rubens, 310 guineas, Mr. Emmerson: 'St. Peter and St. John at the Beautiful Gate, healing the Lame Man? by N. Poussin, 460 guineas, Mr Wilkins (the architect); 'A small oval Landscape,' by Claude, (formerly in the possession of the Comte de Merla, and subsequently of Mr. Wm. Smith, M. P. a very beautiful picture) 700 guineas, the Earl of Dartmouth; 'A Landscape,' by G. Poussin, 240 guineas, Mr. Egerton; 'Portrait of the Genoese General Ambrogio Spinola,' by Van Dyck, 340 guineas, Mr. Alexander Baring, M. P.; 'A virgin Magdalen and Infant,' by Titian, 260 guineas, Capt. Gillam; 'Portraits of Pope Alexander VI. and his Mistress,' by Giorgione, 920 guineas, Mr. A Baring, M. P. (there was a sharp contest for this picture between the purshaser and Mr. Byng, M. P. the latter bid as far as 910 guineas); 'A Landscape,' by N. Poussin, 285 guineas, Lord Ailesbury; 'Democritus and Protagoras,' by Salvator Rosa, 360 guineas, Lord Ailesbury; 'A Landscape, with figures of Tobit and the Angel,' by Domenichino, 430 guineas, the Rev. Holwell Carr; 'A Landscape,' by Domenichino, 270 guineas, Mr. A. Baring, M. P.; 'A Landscape,' by G. Poussin, 305 guineas, Lord Ailesbury; 'The Holy Family,' by Rubens, 215 guineas, Mr. Dixon. The whole produce of the first day's sale amounted to upwards of 9,400*l.*

We regret to find that there were serious disturbances on the 6th at Trowbridge, in consequence of a rise in price in potatoes, which occasioned a mob to make an attack upon the gardeners, butchers, and bakers. The rabble, who were of the lowest description, committed the most wanton excesses. They assailed the constables with sticks and stones, and had various skirmishes with the civil power. One of the most daring of the body having been seized, was with difficulty lodged in prison. The mob now became furious and overwhelming, and several of the constables suffered severely while endeavouring to protect the prison, but it was at length carried by storm by the rabble, who proceeded to unroof it, and succeeded in releasing the prisoner. An express having been sent off to Devizes for the yeomanry cavalry, they arrived at Trowbridge about one o'clock on Sunday, when the constables, supported by the military, proceeded to arrest some of the individuals who had been marked out as being particularly active in the riotous proceedings, two of whom were sent off to Salisbury for trial at the ensuing Assizes, and two others were in custody to be examined before the Magistrates. By the judicious arrangements of the Magistrates peace was completely restored on Sunday night, and on Tuesday they attended the whole of the day, examining various persons who were brought before them, as aiders and abettors of the riot.

LEEDS, May 13—Our accounts from the manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire, communicated the gratifying information, that the disturbances which so recently agitated the north of England, and spread an alarm all over the Kingdom, are at an end. The distress, by which these commotions were produced, is not, we fear, in any material degree diminished by the only effectual means of relief—the improvement of trade; but the sum of money contributed by the benevolent, in London and the various parts of the country, and forwarded to the distressed districts, will alleviate the wants of the sufferers, and somewhat enlarge the circulation in those places. The most perfect tranquillity has prevailed in Leeds, and all the principal manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, during the whole of the present week: and in one branch of business, the worsted stuff line, the master manufacturers here are increasing the number of their workmen. In other branches of the manufacture, we hear of no improvement. The application for relief at the Workhouse Board, in Leeds, have increased in number within the last few weeks: and last Wednesday, the unusual sum of 212*l.* was paid by the committee, being an increase of 77*l.* on comparison with the corresponding week of the last year.—(*Leeds Mercury.*)

Tranquillity has remained undisturbed in this town and neighbourhood during the past week, and all apprehensions of turbulence here seem to have entirely subsided. Some slight rumours and alarms were afloat between Wednesday and Saturday last, but they appeared to have been the offspring of a natural anxiety in the public mind, in consequence of the agitation in other manufacturing districts. They too, however, have now vanished, and general attention is engrossed with the munificent subscription forming in London and elsewhere, for the relief of the poor, and also with that most grateful of all topics, the encroachment attempted by Ministers on the principle of the Corn Laws. The number of unemployed operatives in Leeds still continue large, and the funds for their relief have, we rejoice to say, somewhat augmented within the last ten days.—(*Leeds Intelligencer.*)

The state of affairs here still calls for the most active and strenuous exertions on the part of the benevolent and humane, for we have no hesitation in saying that the prospect is still gloomy in the extreme. Many exaggerated statements have appeared, and rumours have been put forth, that symptoms of amelioration were at hand, and that some manufacturers were enabled to provide more employment; but after the most scrutinizing inquiry we are unable to corroborate these flattering reports. On the contrary, it is our painful duty to deny then altogether, and to give it as to our opinion, that a long time must elapse before any marked improvement can possibly take place.—(*Macclesfield Herald.*)

A clause in the new Bankrupt Act provides "that after a bankrupt has passed his last examination, he may call his creditors together, and offer them a composition in discharge of their debts, when, if he can induce nine-tenths of these who attend at that meeting, and another to be held in not less than 21 days, to accept such composition, the Lord Chancellor is empowered to supersede the Commission." According to the bill now before Parliment for altering the law of debtor and creditor, the majority of the creditors of any insolvent merchant, trader, or individual, are to be at liberty to make a compromise with him, and the consent and signatures of such majority of his creditors will be rendered binding on the minority.

The Paris Papers mention that Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, landed on the 18th ult. at Alcona, and immediately took his departure for London. The object of his visit to this country is supposed to be of considerable importance, as it is very probable that he has information of great consequence to impart to Government.

Intelligence from Mexico, as regards its financial administration, is highly favourable. It is said that a remittance of nearly 300,000 dollars has been shipped on board the *Pyramus*, the arrival of which in England may be expected in a few days, and is meant as a provision for the dividend due in October next. Arrangements have been made for shipping the amount requisite for each dividend, four months before the period of its becoming due in England. It is also ascertained, that the expedition against Cuba, undertaken in conjunction by Mexico and Columbia, is to be abandoned.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire embarked on board the *Gloucester*, on Tuesday last. The ship is fitted up in a state of superior elegance and splendour. The fine band of the Royal Marines is embarked, and, with a guard of honour from the same corps, accompanies his Grace to St. Petersburgh. The plate occupied was despatched by a transport lying at the Tower Stairs on the preceding day. It forms a complete service, and consists of sixty thousand ounces. The field of the table is completely filled with magnificent wrought silver *plateaux*, covered with candelabras of the most exquisite workmanship, with groupes of figures, supporting flowers in every appropriate situation. Ten massive wine coolers, the sculpture quite *unique*, give a noble effect to the *coup d'œil*. The table-service is complete for a regular dinner for sixty persons, with all the parapharnalia *a la Francaise*. The spoons, forks, &c. are quite new in device. The whole filled 20 immense chests. The liveries are in the old Cavendish costume of half a century ago. The cloth a superfine yellow, with stripes of board silver lace, covering every part except the interstices composing the yellow cloth, and light blue velvet, thus forming three stripes—the silver, the yellow cloth, and the blue velvet. Rich silver buttons, with the family arms, and long silver tags streaming in four lines from the shoulder; breeches and waistcoat of light blue. Twelve noblemen and gentlemen formed the suite.

It is not generally known that Captain Maitland, of the Royal Navy (who commanded

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

H. M. S. *Bellerophon* when Buonaparte surrendered himself), kept a Journal of the events which transpired during Napoleon's residence on board that vessel, between the 24th of May and the 8th of August, 1815. From various reasons, it has not hitherto been judged advisable to give this interesting document to the world: but, it having lately been seen by Sir Walter Scott, who strongly urged the necessity of its publication, as a Memoir of great historical importance, Captain Maitland has obtained the concurrence of his Majesty's Government in laying it before the public.

THE SUN.—JUNE 6.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Palembang, Hyde, from Batavia, has arrived off the Start; she sailed from ditto on the 5th January, the Cape 13th March, and St. Helena 10th April.

The Goldstream, Hall, from Bengal, has arrived off Portsmouth; sailed from ditto 2d January, Madras 29th, and St. Helena.

Arrived from the Straits of Sunds, the Roxburgh Castle, Denny, from China; and the James Scott, Shipton, from Singapore—sailed on the 4th February.

BATAVIA.—The Middleburgh, Susanna, Vasco de Gama, and Julie, and Sophie, of Hamburgh, were all lying in Anjer Roads on the 4th Feb. to sail in a few days.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.—The Russian sloop of war Enterprise, Captain Kotzebue, on her return from a voyage (out two years and nine months), last from Manilla, on the 9th March, in lat 27. 56. S. long. 50. 2. E. The Dutch ship Concordia, from Batavia, having lost her bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast, in a heavy gale, between the Mauritius and Madagascar, 23d February, lat. 33. 13. S. long. 31. 17. E. and was going into the Cape to repair.

Passengers per Lord Hungerford, Captain Talbot, from Bengal—Mrs. Nunn, Miss Nunn, and Captain Nunn, Mrs. Varney and child, Lieutenant M'Cann, from Madras; Captain Reid, Captain Lawrence, Lieutenant Gompety, Lieutenant Bird, Chas. Hide, Esq. T. T. W. Thomas, Esq. Mr. Hampton, Mr. Crump, Mr Philip Middleton, Dr. J. Shelter, 39 invalids, four women, and twelve children.

ARRIVALS AT ST. HELENA.—The Perseverance, Brown, from Bengal, on the 11th April; Enterprise (sloop of war) Kotzebue, from Manilla, on the 12th; Duke of York, Locke, from China.

SAILINGS FROM ST. HELENA.—The Eliza, Sutton, and Albron, Weller, for London, on the 11th of April.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.—The Plant of Salem, from Batavia to Rotterdam, 30th April, lat. 4. 22. N. long 22. 27.; the Duke of York, Locke, from China to London, 2d May, lat. 5. 49. N. long. 26 5. W.

ARRIVALS AT MADRAS.—The Welling, Evans, from London and Pondicherry, on the 27th January; Le Dan, Pascal, from Bordeaux and Alipee on the 29th; The Resource, Tomlins, from London, on the 6th February.

SAILINGS FROM MADRAS.—The Aurora, Earl, and the Bengal Merchant, Garrick, for Rangoon, on the 20th January; the Coldstream, Hall, for London on the 29th; The Warren Hastings, Mason, for London, on the 30th January.

The Bombay, Charritie, from China, has arrived off Portsmouth, sailed January 16, Anjer 4th February, and St. Helena 13th April.

Passengers per Bombay, Charritie, from China:—His Excellency Baron G. A. G. P. Van Der Capellan, late Governor-General of Netherlands' India, and his lady; Baron R. Van Der Capellan, and Baron Van Zeylen Van Nyweldt, Lieut-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency; John Schneither, Esq., Secretary to the Governor of Netherlands' India; Auguste Van Hogendrop, Esq.; thirteen servants belonging to the above; Mr. R. Morris, merchant, and Mr. John Beveridge, Assistant-Surgeon of the late Royal George.

The Panama Pearl Fishery is likely to share the fate of other *diving* Companies. More *gulls* have been caught at home than *oysters* at Panama.

The Hamburgh *Correspondenten* of the 2d and 3d instant reached us last night. They contain no other news than the account of the death of her Majesty the Empress Dowager ELIZABETH of Russia, which afflicting event we announced in our paper of last night. Her Majesty has survived her august husband but a very short period, and her death is stated to have been occasioned by the effects of intense grief on a delicate constitution. Her Majesty died at Belew on the 16th May, on her way from Taganrog to Kaluga, to which place the Empress Mother had proceeded for the purpose of meeting her; but it was ordained that this meeting should not take place.

Her Majesty, the Empress Elizabeth Alexiewna (before her marriage, the Princess Louisa Maria Augusta) was the second daughter of the hereditary Prince Charles Louis of Baden, who died in 1801. She was born on the 24th of January, 1779, and was married to the late Emperor Alexander on the 9th October, 1793. She never had any issue. The Hamburgh Papers, in recording her death, state, "that though her life was short, it was the life of an angel, filled with acts of beneficence. Adorned with all the virtues that can dignify woman, she would have been worthy of the most splendid throne, had not fate placed her upon it." And we believe this panegyric to be just, as she invariably manifested the most amiable feelings, under circumstances of peculiar attachment of the Empress Mother and the nation.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a Naval Officer on the American station, dated at Maldonado, on the 12th March last, and as it gives some account of the war going on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, the following extract may be interesting to our Readers:—

"The war is carried on with great langour on both sides. We have no accounts from the armies that can be relied on: they have not come to blows since the partial affair of the 12th October, when the Patriots gained a decided victory at Monte Video, and the hill which gives name to it. On the opposite side of the harbour the Brazilians have about three thousand troops, their out-posts are on a height immediately outside the city gate, and those of the Patriots about two miles from them. We rode through both without a question. The town is supplied as usual by paying a very slight duty upon articles sent in, and none of the evils of war are yet felt by the inhabitants. The strength of the Patriots is reckoned at between 6 or 7000 men, all mounted; that of the Brazilians nearly the same, partly mounted, but not such good horsemen, nor acquainted with the country, and inured to the climate, so that already disease has made some havock amongst them, and more may be effected now, that winter is coming on: they have not the stamina of our Gauchos or country people, nor do I think they like the war. Here there is not a Brazilian nearer than an hundred miles, and they are sufficiently protected by their militia—all ardent in driving out their neighbours to their proper limits. At Buenos Ayres, and throughout the United Provinces, great energy is used. A very determined man, Rivadavia, is elected President, and Buenos Ayres declared the capital of the Confederation, so as to concentrate their power. A famous fellow here, Commodore Brown, came out and attacked Vice-Admiral Lobo, Commander of the blockading squadron, with a very inferior force; and had his own vessels not played truant, it would have been all over with Lobo. The *Imperatriz*, a fine large Brazilian frigate, was going back to Rio with Vice-Admiral Laguna, the former Governor of Monte Video; but Lobo thought he could not trust himself without her, and she is added to his squadron of two corvettes, two brigs, brigantines, and gun-brigs innumerable. He has taken alarm at the river and Mr. Brown together, and has anchored in sight of Monte Video, which enabled Brown to attack Colonia, the only point the Brazilians have near the sea, excepting Monte Video, but with what success we cannot learn. He is a most enterprising man, and I think will soon clear the river and relieve the blockade. My opinion is that right must prevail, and that the Brazilians will be beaten into their own territories."

BRITISH PRESS.—JUNE 6.

The private correspondence from Lisbon of the 17th May, states that the arrival of the Newton, which brought despatches from Sir CHARLES STUART to Sir W. A'COURT, has produced an extraordinary activity in the courier department between Lisbon and London. The commercial letters from Bahia affirm that the Emperor intends to return to Portugal. The Brazilian Government has given orders to transmit 60,000*l.* to England, to discharge the dividends on the loan. The execution of this order has been entrusted by the Emperor to the authorities of the province of Maragnon, and it is supposed that the value will be remitted in cotton.

We subjoin a few extracts from the French Papers received last night.

[From the *Etoile* dated Sunday, June 4]

TRIESTE, MAY 21.

Letters from Arta, of 7th of May, announce that part of the garrison of Missolonghi had made its way through the Egyptian camp, and joined Karaiskaki, who was in the mountains between Missolonghi and Salona. Before the sally of the garrison, Notos Bozzaris, an old man, 76 years of age, had made a speech to them, in which he declared that he considered himself, as the cause of their misfortunes, since it was by his advice that they had rejected all the offers of capitulation, even under the guarantee of the English; and that he was resolved to be the first to devote himself to death, and to remain in the town to blow up the mines after their departure. Some hundred brave men joined him, and the Bishop pronounced his blessing on their resolution, the result of which, as we know, cost the lives of so many Turks.

A late discovery has been made of the *chef d'œauvre* of the celebrated Tompion, which has been so long lost. It was made for "The Society for Philosophical Transactions," and is a year-going clock. It is a singular circumstance that a record exists, which states that T. was at work on this clock when the great plague broke out in London: and on the day he finished it he himself was attacked with the pestilence. His friends removed him to the Continent, where he died. On the dial there is this inscription—"Sir James Moore caused this movement to be made with great care, Anno Domini 1676, by Thomas Tompion." Tompion was paid 100 guineas, and the clock was removed to the Society's house, and there, in the confusion of the moment, it was placed in the lumber room, where it lay, without a case, exactly a century and a half. One thing wonderful attends this discovery—all the steel pins, on being cleared from the dust, were found to be as brilliant as ever.

BRITISH PRESS.—JUNE 7.

THE BARON VON WEBER.

We yesterday noticed the circumstance of the death of this great Composer. On a late occasion, when he took a Concert at the Argyle Rooms, we expressed, somewhat strongly, our apprehensions as to the precarious state of health in which he then appeared to be; and our worst fears have been confirmed, in the result which it has been our lot, in common with others, to announce to the public. On his arrival in England he betrayed melancholy symptoms of approaching consumption, and which, by rapid strides, has subdued the vital spark of one who, but a few days since, received the highest reward merit could receive—the congratulations, not only of the public at large, but of his contemporaries. It is impossible to conceive that anything can be more grateful to a man of genius than the congratulations of his fellow-labourers, in whatever department their abilities may be exerted; their congratulations, whether in the zenith of his fame and glory, or in the decline of his life or fortunes, is the highest honour they can bestow, or he can receive.

Weber, like Mozart, betrayed an extraordinary precocity of talent, and, like the wonderful master-spirit, Wolfgang, has alike terminated his existence at little more than half the period allotted to man as his sojourn here. Like Mozart, however, he has, in that short space of time, and at a period when most men begin to labour for reputation, earned a name which will be remembered as long as music shall lighten the heavier calamities which human nature is destined to endure. The present is only one of the many instances on record of the premature expansion of the flower, and of its falling into premature decay; not that we wish to admit that as a general principle, or else it would go to embitter the brightest hopes of which human nature is susceptible.

Weber received his earlier education from Heushkel and Lauska, names well known in Germany, and somewhat in England. The talents of Lauska were great, particularly as a pianoforte performer, upon which instrument Weber excelled; and his Fantasias are known upon the Continent as master-pieces of their kind. Under such auspices, and afterwards of Vogler and other most eminent masters in the several departmensts of vocal and instrumental music, harmony, and composition, Weber made rapid advancement in his profession, and so early as the age of twelve his first work was performed in a public orchestre. From that period up to the hour of his death he labored with unceasing anxiety in cultivating and maturing the ability with which he was so highly gifted; with what success his operas and other works bear sufficient demonstration. His general compositions bear the nearest resemblance to the works of Beethoven, though totally devoid of servile imitation—the object of both being a never-ceasing anxiety that the effect produced should be in perfect unison with their subject; while his Overtures are second, alone, if second they be, to Mozart and Cherubini.

The music of Weber was not much known in this country until the year 1823. At that period, his *Der Freischutz* made its appearance in the north of Germany, and which, by the ability it displayed, at once pointed him out to the intellectual connoisseurs of that portion of the Empire as the worthy successor of their great and estimable favourite, Winter. Since that period, his fame has spread all over Europe; and had he done nothing else than "The Freischutz," it would have been sufficient to have stamped him with musical immortality. His Operas of *Euryanthe* and *Preciosa*, the former of which he called a musical essay, display great beauties, though they both failed on being transplanted, the one to Vienna, the other to London; but certainly not from any defect in their musical composition. The merits of his *Silvaon* and *Abu Hassan* are also well known. His visit to this country was principally for the purpose of bringing out *Oberon* at Covent Garden; with what success he accomplished his task is so sensibly felt and acknowledged at this moment, that it were wholly unnecessary to dwell upon it, further than to restate our opinion that it is equal to *Der Freischutz*, always keeping in view the difference of character in the subject treated. This opera, we apprehend, closed his labours here, with some trifling exceptions, which we shall notice presently; in referring to his Concert a few days since. Weber's works have received so much notice of late, that it cannot be necessary to refer to them more particularly here; certain it is that he alone has been able to compete with the "Fortunate Italian," as Rossini has been not unaptly called; and most ably has he accomplished his task. Weber's Airs,—we allude to those, of course, which are his own, and the harmonized German Melodies,—are not so striking as those of Rossini; but they have much more depth, and possess more science. They are not the mere outward display of the art, but pourtray that intellectual feeling, upon which alone a composer can hope his name to survive beyond the age in which he himself has lived.

Weber's last appearance, with the exception of, for ten minutes, on the night of Miss Paton's benefit, was at the Argyll Rooms, on Friday week, on which occasion he took a concert,—we will not say a benefit, for the state of the room would belie that assertion,—when there was performed, for the first time in this country, a new manuscript Cantata, entitled the *Festival of Peace*, the poetry written for the occasion by Hampden Napier. We confess that, when we saw Weber directing this piece, we had a melancholy foreboding that it would be the last he would conduct in those rooms, and so strongly did the feeling operate upon us, that we could not but recal the recollection of Mozart's mysterious visitor. It will be remembered that at the time Mozart's health was gradually declining, an unknown person called and requested him to compose a Requiem, which Mozart promised to finish by a certain day: the stranger called punctually at the time appointed, but Wolfgan's indisposition had been such that he had been unable to complete it; further time was granted, and a further donation placed upon the table, as a reward for the increased labour, and the stranger hastened away. Mozart directed his servant to follow, to ascertain who the stranger was; but the servant returned, saying he had avoided his pursuit. Mozart felt a sudden persuasion that his visitor was no earthly being, and that the requiem he was composing was actually for himself; and the day it was completed he was no more. This composition was performed on the occasion of his funeral, and is known as one of his most celebrated pieces. Such was our feeling of the "Festival of Peace." We considered that Weber was raising for himself a monument, upon which others would shortly record his name, and therefore we may be excused a short notice of it here. The opening chorus was very fine, and the solos were beautifully adapted to the following words;

Strike, strike the trembling lyre—
Let the strong swelling choir
Rise on high;
Sing notes of joy around,
Till from the deep-arching sky
Again rebound
Loudly the grateful sound.
To thee, O Lord! to thee the thank-enlivened chorus,
In warmest gratitude we sing;
To thee, that watchest o'er us,
This incense of the heart we bring.
To thee debt of praise we owe
For all that we enjoy below.

The harmonies in this chorus were beautiful; and the line "To thee, O, Lord." displayed all that depth of feeling so powerfully pourtrayed in the works of Handel. His chorus was followed by a beautiful recitative and air.—

Oh, happy land! thou seem'st as gingled
Forth for Nature's sweetest smile,
Since upon thy soil are mingled
All her blessings sea-born isle.
O'er the land-enclasping waters,
Far and wide thy empire runs;
Thine earth's loveliest, fairest daughters,
Thine her noblest, bravest sons.
Courage holds his shield before thee,
Freedom all thy Councils guides,
Peace and Plenty hover o'er thee,
Justice in thy hall presides.

The various expressions of feeling in these lines were most ably brought out, and the counterpoint admirably done. There was a chorus also to the following words, which was awfully sublime:—

Horror! horror! from the mountains
Fiercely down the tempest rushes;
Lo! a sweeping deluge gushes
From the black clouds' bursting fountains.
Wild the forest winds are howling,
Lightnings quivering, thunders growling,
While the thick and pattering hail
Rattles down the craggy dale.

The effect of this chorus was equal to his very best production. The return of order and happiness was finely executed to the following solo, in which the utmost tenderness and delicacy were observable:—

Lord of power and mildness!
Bid thy justice sleep awhile;
Wake thy life-creating smile;

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Dry the tears of sorrow's wildness;
Grant that these our woes may cease!
Thou, that prayer with pleasure hearest,
Send us these we cherish dearest
Home again, with joy and peace.

The *chef d'œuvre* of the evening, however, was the concluding recitative and chorus:—

Long may he live to hear us sing
In unison sincere, "O God preserve our King!"
King of Kings, above who reignest
O'er the wide domain of space,
God of Gods, who kindly deignest
Send to mortal man thy grace,
Hear our prayer sincere and fervent,
Oh, protect thy chosen servant,
England's just and virtuous King,
'Neath the shadow of thy wing!
Oh Lord, regard our King! Amen!

Our admiration of the Coronation Anthem is unbounded, and next to that, in our imagination, stands the concluding chorus of this cantata. We know that it is difficult to express height or depth by music, and that a high or a low note would be improperly used for that purpose. This observation will not hold as to space, for the staccato pronunciation of the word space, and the rest that followed it, had the power of bringing the supposed effect of it strongly on the mind. We do not know at what period this piece was composed, but certainly, whenever it might have been, it will add considerably to the character of this accomplished man. It will be seen, from the quotations we have made, there was fine scope for religious feeling; and in the music he has nobly availed himself of it, which, as connected with his declining state, rendered it so much more applicable on the occasion on which it was brought forward.

Weber was in his 40th year, and in his manners most unpresuming and retiring, which was powerfully evinced on every occasion on which he appeared before the public. We believe none will be more ready to pay him this just tribute, than those with whom he was associated, both in the orchestre and on the stage during his residence in England. Everything that could be done, was done by Sir George Smart and his kind friends, to soothe and comfort him in his rapid decay; and it will be a great consolation to his friends and countrymen to know that such was the case, and that he died sensible that everything had been done for him which kindness, attention, and humanity could suggest.

The scene having thus closed on the earthly labours of this gifted man, we trust his friends, at as early a period as decency will permit, will propose some testimony of acknowledgment to his memory, in order to shew to the rest of Europe, that while England is always ready to foster talent, from whatever quarter it may come, she is also sensible of the loss she sustains, when such men as Weber are borne hence in the zenith of their fame, while on her hospitable shores.

Insects.—The fertility of insects is one of the most striking subjects in their economy. The Musca meridiana lays two eggs; a Flea 12; the Silk-warm 500; the Goatmoth 1,000; various Cocci, from 2,000 to 4,000; the Wasp 30,000; the Bee 40,000 to 50,000; the Aleyrodes protetella 200,000; while the Termes fatale is computed to lay 211,449,600 a year.

TO IDA.

Come forth, but not in gems array'd—
Gems look but dull, my love, on thee;
Let bu ore flower those light locks braid
Upon thy white brow gracefully.
And th u wilt be by far more fair
Than those who flaunt in jewels are;—
Gems are for such as in their pride
Seek, tasteless, Nature's skill to hide.

Thy cheek, fresh from the mountains' air,
The wiles of Art but ill will greet;
Thy limbs, bathed in cool fountains there,
No perfumed baths can make so sweet;
Thy agile lightness in the dance
Shames Fashion's stiffen'd countenance,
That oft, when pretty left alone,
Is lower'd by setting it in stone.

Thy winsome port, thy open mien,
The spell of thy simplicity—
Thy guilelessness, oft suffering
From thinking good can only be
That answers frank what it may hear,
Free from Suspicion's coward fear—
Lift thee beyond the giddy train,
The worldly, titled, proud, and vain.

The knowledge,—not of style and dress—
Of thy light sex's stratagems,—
Of Beauty cold and passionless
Seeking to lure where it contemns—
Of incense men to women vain,
Offer, to be repaid again—
Of coquetry, that, youth gone past,
Leaves the fair wretch to scorn at last;—

But knowledge of Love's uprightness,
Of nature, feeling, grace, and truth,
Of thy own sex's richest dress,
The wealthy innocence of youth,—
Of Love in its divinest form,
Simple, and unreserved, and warm,
That, if but for a moment coy,
Chases away the wile with joy.

Come forth and let thy robe be white
And flowing carelessly and wild;
Come in thy buoyant spirits bright,
Thou fairest, loveliest mountain child!—
Come with thy heaven-engrained eyes,
Thou hast no need of Art's disguise,
Thou art the all of earth to me—
Fair Daughter of the Mountains free!

Route to India, by Egypt and the Red Sea.

By Captain Pringle, Royal Engineers.
Communicated by the Author.
(From the Edinburgh Journal of Science.)

The contradictory statements which I received respecting the above route, induced me to note down the inquiries which I made upon the subject; and their result will, perhaps, be useful to such officers as may have an intention of proceeding by Egypt and the Red Sea to India.

The season in which vessels sail from the Red Sea to India is confined to the short space of about two months, extending from the first of July to the first week in September; and this is done, that they may have the benefit of the southwest monsoon in the Indian seas, and of the steady weather which is then prevalent. It will be requisite, therefore, to regulate all the previous proceedings of the Journey, in order to suit the above season.

It will be necessary, then, to arrive at Mocha either before or within that period. It might be possible indeed, even after that time, to get round the southern shore of Arabia to Muscat, from which place there are vessels sailing to Bombay at all seasons; but such a voyage would be attended with difficulty and danger. In coming from ports higher up the Red Sea, all vessels, I believe, touch at Mocha; at least all that are proceeding to British India, as the Company have their resident there. The vessels employed in this trade are chiefly Arabs. A few of them are square rigged, but the greater part are Buglas, similar to the Indian Donie, which is a sloop, or large boat, with an unwieldy sail. Many of them, however, have airy poop-cabins.

The Buglas are almost the only vessels used in communicating betwixt the different ports of the Red Sea. The Arab vessels, particularly the Buglas, seldom venture to stand directly across from Kosseir to Jidda; but, in making that voyage, they go as far north as the Ras Mahomet, or entrance into the bay of Suez, and never lose sight of land; indeed, they keep generally in a channel between the coral reefs and the shore, and come every night to an anchor, or to moorings on the coral banks. For the sake of some trifling traffic, they also make delays at the different small ports on the coast. All this renders the voyage extremely tedious. These vessels, however, pass during the whole year from Suez, or Kosseir, to Jidda, and from Jidda to Hodeida and Mocha.

The time required for the voyage down the Red Sea in these vessels will be about fifty days; allowing twenty days from Suez, or Kosseir, to Jidda, and twenty from Jidda to Mocha, and a delay of about a week at each port. The latest period, therefore, of leaving Egypt, in order to catch the last vessels which sail for India from Mocha, will be about the 15th of July; and for the first vessels about the 23d of May. A few years ago this part of the route could be performed in about half the time, there being then a trade carried on in British Indian vessels direct from Suez to Bombay. These vessels made their course down the centre of the sea, where all is clear and open, the coral reefs appearing to extend but a little way from shore; but the Pacha of Egypt, who was a partner with the English merchants, put a stop to the trade, because it fell short of his expectations.

The coral reefs lie parallel to a great part of the Arabian shore; and the Arabs probably sail this way, because they have smooth water; but the navigation is intricate, and can only be pursued by day-light, and with a fair wind.

The winds in the Red Sea do not partake of the regular monsoon. In the southern portion of the sea, however, southerly winds are prevalent from October to May, and northerly winds from May to October.

A company's cruizer, when not needed on more important service, is sent every year into the Red Sea, and she usually leaves Bombay in December. But the chance of meeting with her cannot be taken into calculation. In 1824, only one English vessel had come into the Red Sea. She brought a cargo from Bengal to Jidda, and was to take coffee from Mocha. There were several large vessels from Surat, and other parts of India, but not commanded by English masters.

The chance of finding vessels at Kosseir and Suez, is, I believe, nearly equal at present. The Pacha has two or three brigs employed in transporting grain from Kosseir to Jidda, for the use of his army in Arabia, and these brigs are commanded by Greeks. There are also several Buglas employed in the same service, so that the delay at Kosseir in waiting for a passage is not likely to exceed a week. The obtaining a passage in one of those vessels should be mentioned in the firman or passport which is given at Cairo, in order that it may be presented to the Turkish governor at Kosseir. By embarking at Suez, the traveller will miss the sight of all Upper Egypt.

All Mahomedan vessels trading in the Red Sea are obliged to call at Jidda, which is the port of Mecca, in order to pay a tribute to the shrine of Mahomet. Jidda is the principal port of the Red Sea, and its lofty buildings give it the appearance of a large place. Its principal support depends upon the pilgrims who arrive there, annually, from all Mahomedan countries, on their way to Mecca; and as these men are generally crowded into the native vessels, they add greatly to the discomfort of the European passengers. The European, therefore, in making his bargain, should limit the number of these pilgrims, or exclude them entirely, as the price he pays for his passage is sufficiently ample to entitle him to do so.

In the voyage down the Red Sea, however, many annoyances, and much incivility will be experienced, besides a constant attempt at imposition, and a want of faith as to agreements, particularly in so far as regards delay at the different ports. It is customary, indeed, to have a written agreement made out in presence of the Turkish governor at Kosseir, Jidda, &c.; but any petty excuse will be allowed as an evasion.

The people throughout Arabia are bigotted Musulmans, and the boys will point, and even throw stones, at a person in a Frank dress. This may be passed unnoticed; but the men also will sometimes show insolence, in which case it is necessary to be decided, and to make them know at once that you are prepared, and willing to use your arms. Pistols, therefore, should be always carried in a waist belt, when a person goes to any distance from his people. At Jidda, the company have a native agent, Hassan Aga, who gives lodgings, &c. to Europeans during their stay here; and at Mocha, the presence of the resident insures some degree of respect and protection; but, otherwise, little advantage will be derived from their assistance.

As the Pacha of Egypt, however, is extending his conquests on both sides of the Red Sea, and is only prevented from taking Mocha by the fear of offending us, it is not improbable that the European traveller, in a short time, will pass down the Red Sea with as much security as he passes at present through Egypt. The army which Mahomet Ali has in Arabia, amounts to about 10,000 men. With these he has garrisoned Mecca and the ports; and last year he took the field with 7000 men against the tribes east of Comodah, on the frontiers of Sana, or Yemen, from which he had just returned with partial success when we were at Mocha. These tribes were said to be the remains of the Wachabees. So long as this army is maintained in Arabia, the intercourse will be considerable with Egypt, and the security of travelling much greater.

The traveller himself must lay in provisons for the voyage, as these Arab vessels merely supply wood and water. Wine, spirits, tea, and any other luxury, must be laid in for the whole voyage from Cairo to India; particularly the two first, as they are articles prohibited in Mahometan countries. The servant who attends him must be able to cook victuals; and he should also be able to speak Arabic, which will prevent the necessity of having a dragoman. One such servant, with a native one to assist, would be sufficient for two travellers. The sailors, however, particularly those on the Nile, are willing, in general, to give assistance. All sorts of provisions are very plentiful in Egypt; they are less so at the ports in the Red Sea; but fowls, sheep, bread, coffee, &c., can be procured at all times. The water at the ports on the Red Sea is brackish, and that at Kosseir is also sulphurous.

On the voyage, we were two in number, and each of us had a servant. We hired the stern cabin, and the following were the prices paid for our passage during the voyage: From Kosseir to Jidda, twenty-five dollars each; from Jidda to Hodeida thirty-five; from Hodeida to Mocha five, and from Mocha to Bombay ninety; but the prices greatly exceed what would have been paid by natives.

With the exception of a few palm trees round the villages and towns, the shores of the Red Sea are mere deserts, which extend to the mountains about thirty or forty miles distant. If any vegetation shows itself on this flat, it consists of stunted acacias and other shrubs of the desert. The shores, therefore, offer nothing interesting; but the mountains are high, and have a fine serrated outline.

In passing along the inhospitable shores of the Red Sea, the only object is to make progress; but it is otherwise in passing through Egypt, a country which gives the great interest in the whole route. The time, therefore, to be passed in it will vary, according to the pursuits and views of the traveller. But in Egypt, also, there is a season to be attended to; that in which the plague usually prevails. This disease is generally expected to break out in Alexandria about the end of February; and in Cairo a few weeks later. Some years escape altogether, and in others it does not rage with such violence as to require much precaution. It is always considered having ceased about the end of June.

The usual mode of travelling in Egypt, is to hire a boat or kanja. These boats are about seventy feet long. They carry two large sails, and have a crew of seven or eight men, who track the boat when the wind is not favourable. In the spring, however, the prevailing wind blows up the river, and at that time the current is not strong. The crew are completely under the orders of their employers; and any complaint made to a Turkish authority of their disobedience would get them severely punished. But the traveller, as is generally done, may punish them himself.

The kanjas have a cabin in the stern, similar to that of a gondola; and, though low, it is sufficiently large for two persons. The servants cook the victuals in the forepart of the boat. The hire of the boat and crew is from twenty to thirty Spanish dollars a month.

The antiquities of Alexandria, the position of our army, the site of the action with the French in 1801, may be seen in three or four days. Mr. Lee, our consul resident at Alexandria, is extremely hospitable and kind in lending every assistance. In Alexandria there is an hotel kept by a Maltese, and a *table d'hôte*.

It will take a week to sail by the new canal into the Nile and ascend to Cairo; but if Rosetta be visited, a couple of days more will be required.

At Cairo there is a very good hotel kept by a Frenchman, a *table d'hôte*, &c. The expence there will be about a dollar a day. At Cairo there is also an excellent Cicerone, a Scotsman named Osman, dragoman to the consulate, who is extremely useful, not only in visiting the antiquities, &c. but in procuring the boats and supplies. Ten days will be well occupied in seeing Cairo, and in making arrangements for the journey.

Cairo is the last place where wine can be procured, and here, as the expence of transport-carraige across the desert is very trifling, it is well to take a good supply. The packages should be such as will fit the side of a camel; about four dozen. Besides a sufficient quantity of powder and shot for use, a few canisters of fine powder should be taken as presents for any Cashif or governor who may be civil. These supplies may be procured in Egypt, but better and much cheaper in Malta, or at the port where you embark from Europe.

The desert betwixt Cairo and Suez is passed in two days. To ascend the Nile to Ghinneh will require about twenty days, allowing a day or half a day to visit each of the principal antiquities on the route. The temples, &c. are generally at a short distance in the desert; but donkeys can always be procured. To ascend from Ghinneh in order to see Thebes will require about a week more; and to visit Assouan or Syene, the first cataract, another fortnight. It is possible to travel more expeditiously on canals; but in that case, besides the journey being more fatiguing, some of the antiquities would be missed, as they lie on both sides of the river.

The best season to travel in Egypt is winter, or the early part of spring. Towards April the weather becomes very hot. At Ghinneh, the thermometer had risen in the end of March to 104° of Fahrenheit in the shade; but as the nights are comparatively cool, little inconvenience is felt, and there is none of that sultry oppression, which is experienced in India at a lower temperature. A few weeks previous to the above state of the thermometer, it had been as low as 46°; the dress, therefore, must be such as can easily be adapted to such changes. In Egypt there is no use in adopting the Turkish dress, the European one being a better protection. But in the Red Sea, it may be as well to make your servant wear the Arab dress, or at least to have one for marketing, &c.

There is excellent shooting on the Nile and its banks; the game consisting of quails, snipes, wild ducks, geese, crocodiles, &c.

At Ghinneh, there is an Arab merchant, named Hassan Omar, who acts as an agent for English travellers, and will make arrangements for camels to pass the desert with. He and Osman, at Cairo, are recompensed by a present, or a few dollars. The desert between Ghinneh and Kosseir is passed with ease in a few days; and each Camel employed on this route costs about a dollar. A field mattrass, laid across the camel's saddle, forms an easy enough seat, and is conveniently ready to lie down upon at any short halt. A tent is not at all requisite in an atmosphere where it never rains. There are two wells on the road, but the water is a little brackish. Shrubs and Camel's dung for fuel are found in sufficient quantity to cook what is necessary. The traveller should provide himself with live fowls, as in some winds butcher's-meat becomes putrid in a few hours.

Six weeks may be considered as the shortest period for travelling from Alexandria to Kosseir, if it is meant to take a cursory view of the antiquities of Egypt; but the whole journey betwixt these two places, may be performed in a fortnight.

The works which have been written on Egypt are so numerous that it is difficult, if not presumptuous, to say which should be selected as a guide. For this purpose Denon or Hamilton are generally recommended; and for the ancient history of Egypt, Herodotus and Strabo. Volney treats of it during the reign of the Mamalukes, and describes the various sects and nations composing its population. Norden, Neibuhr, Bruce, Burckhardt, have also written upon it; and the last, from having professed Mahomedanism, learned a great deal of the customs, rites, and other ceremonies of the natives. There are several very late travels: Legh 1812, Light, 1815, Captains Maugle and Irby, Belzoni, Henniker. The last has given a concise journal of the antiquities, &c.

Travelling in Egypt is safe and easy. At present, there is no occasion for a Janizary, as such a person, so far from being of use, would be a mere annoyance. It is necessary, however, to be armed with pistols and a fowling-piece, &c. and to be prepared for danger, particularly should any part of the country be in a state of insurrection, as such a circumstance renders the protection of the government precarious and often useless, even at a considerable distance from the scene of tumult. The Turks always are completely armed; consequently, arms are looked upon as a part of dress, and ensure respect to every person who is entitled to wear them.

The Turks, in general, not excluding the soldiers, were always most willing and ready to oblige or to be of service; and, during the insurrection this friendly disposition of their's was frequently of some importance. In return for their civilities, they merely asked for a little powder for priming, for which purpose, a couple of charges was sufficient, or requested us to look at their wounded, and give medicine. They fancy, indeed, that every Frank has some skill in physic; and on this account, a few common medicines and ointments should form a part of the stock laid in.

It has been in contemplation to establish steam-vessels on the above route. The Red Sea seems to be particularly favourable for their employment; and fuel, consisting of wood and charcoal, might very probably be obtained in sufficient quantity, and at a moderate charge. There are also pits of petroleum on the coast between Kosseir and Suez at Gabel Ezand; and, as the petroleum is said to be in great abundance, it would very probably, when burnt with wood, produce a strong combustion. The length of the Red Sea is about 1200 miles. Mocha or Aden would be the best parts to depart from for India. The distance from these to Bombay is about 200 miles; but the islands of Scotra, which are about one-third of the way, might be made a depot for fuel.

But, in the Indian seas, it would probably still be necessary to attend to the S. W. monsoon, which, in June and July, blows very strong, and carries with it a heavy sea. In August and September, however, a steam-vessel might make good way, as the wind is then comparatively light, and the water smooth. During the N. E. monsoon, which is prevalent from October to May, and which is said to blow with considerable violence from December to March, it would probably be better for steam vessels not to attempt the passage.

One plan proposed was to cross the desert from Suez to Thineh, on the coast of the Mediterranean; but, in this way, the Nile and Egypt would be entirely missed. If, on the other hand, the Nile were taken, it is quite favourable for steam-boats; only that, from the number of the sand-banks and their so frequently shifting, the boats must be constructed so as to draw little water.

There appears, then, to be no difficulty of establishing the above route, if the land passage, or that through Egypt, remain open to us, and of this there can be no doubt, so long as Mahomet Ali governs Egypt. Should his successor, however, refuse permission, or should Egypt return to its estate of former anarchy, it might be a question how far it would be proper for us to take possession of the country, for the Turks hold it only by force of arms, and are a quite distinct race from its native population. The natives are principally Arabs, and are a fine athletic people, capable of rendering the country a very productive colony; valuable, even independently of the connection it would establish between our eastern and European possessions.

So much for the Trans-European part of the route. The principal ports from which vessels sail for Alexandria, are Malta, Marseilles, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples and Corfu; and of these, the best probably is Malta. It gives not only a good opportunity for fitting out, and laying in a proper assortment of supplies, but for obtaining a servant, Maltese being a dialect of Arabic sufficiently near to be understood by Arabs. It would be of great use, however, if the servant, besides Arabic, also understood Turkish. The hire of a good servant, will be from twelve or twenty dollars a month. Each traveller may take about one hundred pounds in Spanish dollars or German crowns, from Malta, as the exchange is much higher in Egypt, and a part of this sum may be converted in Egypt into Turkish gold, though Spanish or German silver will do very well for the expences of the Red Sea. Bills on Bombay can be cashed at Mocha. The whole expence from Malta to Bomaby will be about one hundred and fifty pounds; but it is far from being advisable to carry more money than is absolutely wanted, and that which is carried should be concealed and divided as much as possible.

Columbo, Ceylon, *May* 9, 1825.